



CASSELL'S DICTIONARY OF FRENCH SYNONYMS

CASSELL'S DICTIONARY OF FRENCH SYNONYMS

ARRANGED IN GROUPS FOR THE CONVENIENCE
OF ENGLISH STUDENTS

BY

P. O. CROWHURST

Diplomé de l'Université de Lille

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INTRODUCTION

NRENCH is without doubt the foreign language most frequently studied in English-speaking countries today, a fact which may be accounted for in several ways. First, the history of France has in past centuries been closely interwoven with that of England, revealing, here, the spirit of unity linking the two nations, there, the misunderstanding or hostility which divided them. As a result the French tongue found its way into England from the Norman invasion onward, remained in use at the Court until the fourteenth century, shared with Latin the distinction of being the literary language of Europe and became the diplomatic and social speech of the world. Secondly, the geographical situation of France as regards England and the close relationships with the French since the Revolution in America, have facilitated the study of the language, but a third and more potent reason for its present-day popularity was the advent of the Great War in 1914, that gigantic upheaval which threw the nations into physical touch with each other and permitted us to study, at close range, the character and language of our French allies during that unprecedented struggle.

It may be said, therefore, that the French language has come to stay, but we must remember that it is infinitely rich in nuances and finesse or, as we should say, shades of meaning, so much so that the possibilities of expressing oneself exactly, or making mistakes, are alike unbounded. As an example, the words pendant and durant are generally given as French equivalents for "during", while affreux. effrayant. effroyable and épouvantable may all be taken as meaning "fearful". Yet few there are, perhaps, who understand the difference in meaning between pendant and durant, while how many realize the various degrees or kinds of human apprehensiveness represented by the words affreux, effrayant, effroyable and épouvantable. And so on throughout the whole language. Nearly every word has a separate and distinct meaning, which makes it so easy to express oneself exactly in French. This is one of the reasons why the French language became the diplomatic tongue of the world.

We find, therefore, that a superficial knowledge of French is insufficient, not to say dangerous, and the author's object in presenting this work is to help those who use it to select the right word which they need for correctly rendering in French what they wish to say or translate.

The title of this book may perhaps seem paradoxical. It has been said that the French language has no synonyms, and when we come to study the subject we are forced to admit that words really synonymous or

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having exactly the same meaning are few in number. Yet when a student consults the average English-French dictionary for the exact translation of any given term he is met with a haphazard array of words, some of which might give him the required equivalent, many of which certainly would not. He therefore needs some sort of guide which, it is hoped, the present work will supply. It must be borne in mind, however, that this book is intended for use in conjunction with, rather than in preference to, a French dictionary. A dictionary, as such, is necessarily more complete since it contains a multitude of dissimilar expressions, etc., with which we have no concern. It is only with the more commonplace or everyday terms that we have to deal here—the simplest words are the hardest to translate correctly.

Arrangements have been made for the inclusion of all words which, though not French synonyms, claim the special attention of the English-speaking student as such. For instance, the words anse, manivelle, poignée, manche, queue and brimbale bear no relationship whatever to each other in French, which explains why a Frenchman instinctively and unhesitatingly employs the correct term. The American, however, can only render them in his own language by the one word "handle" and, as a result, his choice of a French equivalent might not always be a happy one.

The Index at the end of the book contains a complete list of all those French terms, etc., which are in everyday use. All words having no interest from a synonym point of view have, however, been deliberately excluded as their inclusion would not only have been contrary to the purpose of the book as implied by its title, but would also have burdened the index itself with a host of words serving no other purpose than to render reference thereto a more lengthy and complicated procedure. The number placed against each word refers to the group in which will be found the exact meaning, carefully explained, of all its synonyms.

A special supplement containing information of a general nature is also included.

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P. O. C.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

7.								A 31 41
adj.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Adjective.
adv.		•		•	•	•	•	Adverb.
adv. ea	cp.			•		•		Adverbial expression.
colloq.						•		Colloquial.
conj.					•			Conjunction.
e.g.								For example.
Ex.								Example.
i.e.								That is.
interj.							-	Interjection.
inv.								Invariable.
n.f.								Noun feminine.
n.m.								Noun masculine.
prep.					•			Preposition.
prep.	exp.							Prepositional expression.
pron.								Pronoun.
pa. p.								Past participle.
pr. p.								Present participle.
q.v.								Which see.
$\hat{v.i.}$								Verb intransitive.
v. imp								Verb impersonal.
v.r.								Verb reflexive.
v.t.								Verb transitive.

CASSELL'S DICTIONARY OF FRENCH SYNONYMS

SYNONYM GROUPS

W ORDS having more than one meaning are repeated in each group to which all such meanings respectively belong.

1.

Abandon, n.m. The state of that which is abandoned. Ex.: L'enfant est dans l'abandon.

Abandonnement, n.m. The act of abandoning. Ex.: L'abandonnement d'une propriété.

Renoncement, n.m. Renunciation, spiritually or morally speaking. Ex.: Le renoncement aux honneurs.

Renonciation, n.f. Renunciation, legally or practically speaking. Ex.:

La renonciation à ses droits.

Désistement, n.m. Exclusive legal term signifying renunciation or abandoning of any claim, action, etc. Ex.: Le désistement d'une action civile.

2.

Annuler, v.t. To annul or cancel, generally speaking.

Abroger, v.t. To abolish (a law). To abrogate.

Casser, v.t, To do away with, by one authority, what exists by virtue of another. Ex.: Casser un officier.

Révoquer, v.t. To revoke. To return to what was originally established. Ex.: Révoquer un ordre.

Infirmer, v.t. To reverse, by appeal, a previous law-court decision. Ex.: Infirmer un jugement.

Abolir, v.t. To abolish, generally speaking.

3.

Opprimer, v.t. To oppress tyrannically. To inflict hardship. Ex.: Opprimer un peuple.

Accabler, v.t. To crush, figuratively speaking. Ex.: Accabler d'impôts. Oppresser, v.t. To oppress, i.e. to cause a physical feeling of pressure or heaviness. Ex.: Mon angoisse m'oppresse.

4.

Abstrait, adj. Lack of attention to what is being said or taking place. Ex.: Une personne abstraite.

Distrait, adj. Distracted. Attention diverted from anything to something else. Ex.: Répondre d'une facon distraite.

[1]

Abjurer, v.t. To abjure. To renounce solemnly or publicly.

Renier, v.t. To deny, for some special reason, what one really respects. Ex.: Renier ses parents. To disown. Ex.: Renier un ami.

6.

Finir, v.t. To finish. Refers to the work or occupation itself. Ex.: Finir un livre.

Terminer, v.t. To terminate. To bring to an end. Refers to the duration of any work, etc. Ex.: Terminer un discours.

Achever, v.t. To complete. To finish off. Implies the accomplishment of the various stages of any work, undertaking, etc. Ex.: Achever une maison.

Parachever, v.t. To perfect by completion. Ex.: Parachever une œuvre.

Compléter, v.t. To complete in a general sense. To make entire. Denotes the addition of what is missing. Ex.: Compléter une collection de timbres-poste.

7.

Accumulation, n.f. Accumulation. The result of continued heaping up or gathering together. Ex.: Une accumulation d'objets.

Amas, n.m. An irregular heap or mass. Ex.: Un amas d'objets.

Tas, n.m. A collection of articles, etc., piled up closely together. Ex.:

Un tas de picrres.

Monceau, n.m. A lieap or collection of articles, etc., larger and more irregular than a tas. Ex.: Un monceau de ruines.

Amoncellement, n.m. The action or result of heaping up. Ex.: L'amoncellement de la neige.

Pile, n.f. Pile. A collection of similar objects, generally round in shape, carefully placed one on top of the other. Ex.: Une pile de louis d'or.

8.

Très, adv. Very, generally speaking. Ex.: Un homme très instruit. Beaucoup, adv. Much or extremely, with reference to quantity. Ex.: Il m'a beaucoup ennuyé.

Bien, adv. Well. Very. Implies the addition of admiration, approval, etc. Ex.: Cet acteur a bien joué.

Fort, adv. To an extreme degree. Denotes energy or intensity. Ex.: Être fort indigné.

Fortement, adv. Very much. Ex.: Avoir le moral fortement ébranlé. Largement, adv. Liberally. Ex.: Donner largement aux œuvres de charité.

9.

Payer, v.t. To pay. To settle, by payment, what one owes. Ex.: Payer une dette.

Verser, v.t. To pay. Refers to the act itself. Ex.: Verser cinq cents francs.

Régler, v.t. To settle a bill, debt, etc. Ex.: Régler une facture.

S'acquitter de, v.r. To clear oneself entirely of any obligation, financial or otherwise. Ex.: S'acquitter d'un devoir.

10.

Abaisser, v.t. To lower, generally speaking. Ex.: Abaisser la voix. Rabaisser, v.t. To lower what is considered too high or exalted. Ex.:

Rabaisser un orqueilleux.

Abattre, v.t. To lower in the sense of reducing or diminishing. Ex.: Echec qui abat le moral.

Rabattre, v.t. To bring or pull down. Ex.: Rabattre le prix d'un article.

Humilier, v.t. To lower in the sense of confuse. To humiliate. Ex.: La pénitence humilie.

Avilir, v.t. To lower in quality or estimation. To degrade. Ex.: Le crime avilit l'homme.

Ravaler, v.t. To lower, denoting a contrast between the position held and that to which reduced. Ex.: L'ivrognerie ravale aux yeux du monde.

11.

Actionner, v.t. To cause movement in any machine, apparatus, etc. Commander, v.t. To drive (a machine). Ex.: Scie commandée électriquement.

Mouvoir, v.t. To propel or drive.

Faire tourner, v.t. To make revolve.

These four verbs have practically the same meaning when used in the above technical sense.

12.

Auparavant, adv. Before, in the sense of "beforehand". Ex.: Achetez, si vous voulez, mais refléchissez auparavant.

Avant, adv. Before. Requires de or que followed by a verb. Ex.: Étant enrhumée, elle s'est excusée avant de chanter.

Préalablement. Au préalable, adv. First or previously. Ex.: Il avait demandé préalablement l'autorisation du ministre.

13.

Actif, adj. Active. Applied more to the character or disposition of a person. Ex.: Une femme active.

Agissant, adj. Active. Refers to the actual movement or activity itself. Ex.: Des préparatifs agissants.

14.

Acrobatisme, n.m. Acrobatism. The profession of an acrobat. Ex.: L'acrobatisme est un métier dangereux.

Acrobatie, n.f. Acrobatics. Refers to the performance itself. Ex.: Un tour d'acrobatie.

Aborder, v.t. To approach and speak to a person at any meeting, gathering, etc.

Joindre, v.t. To meet, by going towards a person.

Accoster, v.t. To stop a person in the street. To accost.

Rejoindre, v.t. To rejoin or eatch up with a person.

16.

Enfanter, r.t. To give birth to. Refers only to the actual birth itself. Accoucher, v.i. To give birth to. Denotes the whole process of confinement.

Engendrer, v.t. To procreate or beget. Ex.: Isaac engendra Jacob.

17.

Affubler; v.t. To dress badly or slovenly. Ex.: Affublé d'une vieille redingote.

Accoutrer, v.t. To dress in a grotesque manner. Ex.: Enfant accoutré d'une manière ridicule.

Fagoter, v.t. To dress badly or outrageously. Generally used in an absolute sense. Ex.: Vous voilà fagoté!

18.

Coutume, n.f. Custom, generally speaking. Ex.: Une fois n'est pas coutume.

Accoutumance, n.f. The act of getting accustomed to anything. Ex.: L'accoutumance avec le climat.

Habitude, n.f. Habit, or natural impulse. Ex.: Avoir de bonnes habitudes.

Us, n.m. Use. Only used with coutumes in the expression us et coutumes. Usage, n.m. Use. The word has a more restricted meaning than coutumes. Ex.: Les usages des gens.

19.

Abréger, v.t. To abbreviate or condense. Ex.: Abréger un exposé.

Accourcir, v.t. To shorten the length of. Ex.: Accourcir un manteau. Raccourcir, v.t. To shorten again or further. Raccourcir is, however, more often employed in preference to accourcir as meaning "to

shorten" generally. **Écourter**, v.t. To cut short. Denotes insufficient length or development. Ex.: Écourter un exposé.

20.

Abrutir, v.t. To be sot, or make a beast of. Ex.: L'excès d'alcool finit par abrutir.

Hébéter, v.t. To dull the mind or intelligence. Ex.: Avoir un air hébété.

Effronté, adj. Impudent in the sense of being without modesty. Ex.: Gamin effronté.

Hardi, adj. Impudent in the sense of being fearless. Ex.: Une réponse hardie.

22.

S'adonner, v.r. To be addicted to, or fond of. Ex.: S'adonner à la boisson.

Se donner, v.r. To give oneself up entirely to. Ex.: Se donner à la science.

Se livrer, v.r. To give oneself up to with confidence. Ex.: Se livrer à une occupation.

S'abandonner, r.r. To abandon oneself. To give oneself up to without reserve or restraint. Ex.: S'abandonner à la providence.

Se laisser aller, v.r. To forget oneself. To go so far as to. Ex.: Se laisser aller jusqu'à manquer de respect.

23.

Stupéfier, v.t. To stupefy, figuratively speaking.

Abasourdir, v.t. To amaze, causing confusion or consternation. Ex.:

La pauvre femme resta abasourdie devant la nouvelle.

Ébahir, v.t. To cause to be wonderstruck. Implies open-mouthed astonishment. Ex.: Les paysans ébahis.

Ebaubir, v.t. To cause to be wonderstruck. Implies open-eyed astonishment. Ex.: La foule ébaubie.

24.

Abattement, n.m. Moral dejection or low-spiritedness. Ex.: Abattement d'esprit.

Accablement, n.m. Extreme moral or physical dejection. Ex.: La maladie entraîne souvent l'accablement du corps.

Anéantissement, n.m. The state of mind of a person having succumbed completely to moral or physical suffering. Ex.: L'anéantissement devant la douleur.

Prostration, n.f. Prostration. Moral and physical collapse as a result of illness, etc.

25.

Affairé, adj. Busy, i.e. occupied with business matters. Ex.: Un quartier très affairé.

Occupé, adj. Busy or occupied in a general sense. Ex.: Il était occupé à ranger ses papiers.

26.

Abstraire, v.t. To abstract, with the intention of attending to what is abstracted.

Faire abstraction, v.i. To abstract, with the intention of putting aside, without considering, what is abstracted.

Abstractivement, adv. Abstractly; by abstraction. Implies action.

Abstraitement, adv. Abstractedly; with absence of mind. Implies a condition.

28.

Administration, n.f. The organization for carrying out the laws, etc., of a government. Ex.: Règlement d'administration publique.

Gouvernement, n.m. The government itself, politically speaking. Ex.: Gouvernment socialiste.

Régime, n.m. The form of government. Ex.: L'ancien régime.

29.

Attraper, v.t. To catch what one is pursuing or waiting for. Ex.: La police a attrapé l'assassin.

Gripper, v.t. To catch skilfully. Ex.: Un chat grippe tout ce qu'il peut attraper.

Happer, v.t. To catch suddenly or unexpectedly. Ex.: Le pauvre vieillard fut happé par la locomotive.

30.

Actuellement, adv. At the actual moment when speaking or writing. Ex.: Mon frère est actuellement en France.

A présent, adv. exp. At present. Now. Used more in connection with a state or condition having originated previously. Ex.: Il n'a rien dit jusqu'à présent.

Prisentement, adv. At present. Présentement is less precise than actuellement. Ex.: Maison à louer présentement.

Maintenant, adv. Now. Implies a continuation. Ex.: La mode est changée maintenant.

Aujourd'hui, adv. Nowadays, as contrasted with some other period. Ex.: Aujourd'hui la mode est moins compliquée.

31

Avéré, adj. Proved to be true. Ex.: Ce fait est avéré par l'histoire.

Véritable, adj. True, i.e. conforming to or abiding by what is true. Ex.: Un récit véritable.

Real or genuine as opposed to false or an imitation. Ex.: Un diamant véritable. C'est pour moi un véritable ami. (Vrai is also used in this sense.)

Véridique, adj. Capable of being believed. Truthful. Ex.: Un homme véridique.

Vrai, adj. True, i.e. agreeing with fact. Ex.: Une histoire vraie.

32.

Acte, n.m. Act. Refers more to the will or power of the mind. Ex.:

Acte irréfléchi.

Action, n.f. Action. The manifestation or result of an act. Ex.: Une bonne action.

- **Humiliation**, n.f. Humiliation or confusion. Ex.: L'humiliation d'un prétenticux.
- Abaissement, n.m. Reduction in height or position, figuratively or materially speaking. Ex.: La concurrence amène l'abaissement des prix.
- Avilissement, n.m. Disgrace or degradation. Ex.: La débauche est un avilissement. A cheapening or reduction in value. Ex.: L'abondance de l'or occasionne son avilissement relatif.
- Bassesse, n.f. Lack of moral elevation or dignity. Ex.: L'avarice est une preuve de bassesse d'esprit.
- Abjection, n.f. The lowest degree of degradation or moral corruption. Ex.: L'abjection n'attire que le mépris.

- Acide, adj. Acid. Implies the opposite to sweet. Ex.: Un goût acide. Acre, adj. Acrid. Implies a natural condition. Ex.: Des vapeurs acres.
- Acerbe, adj. Sharp. Refers to something not yet sweet. Ex.: Une pomme acerbe.
- Aigre, adj. Sour. Refers to something which has lost its sweetness. Ex.: Du vin aigre.

35.

- Accusateur, n.m. Accuser. Person who charges openly, and generally with proof of his accusation.
- Dénonciateur, n.m. Denouncer. Person who informs against another. Délateur, n.m. Person who informs against another in secret, often without proof.

36.

- Achat, n.m. Purchase. Refers more to the act than to the article purchased.
- Emplette, n.f. Purchase. Refers to what is purchased and denotes small objects of everyday use. Ex.: Faire des emplettes.
- Acquisition, n.f. Purchase. Legal term used in connection with real estate. Ex.: L'acquisition d'un terrain.

37.

- Reçu, n.m. General term for a receipt for money or an article.

 Receipt, i.e. the act of receiving. The word is confined, in this sense, to the expression "On receipt of". Ex.: Au reçu de votre lettre.
- Quittance, n.f. Receipt for total payment. Ex.: Timbre de quittance. Acquit, n.m. Receipt. Denotes complete settlement of any financial obligation. The expression pour acquit on a receipted invoice corresponds to "Received" in English when the bill is fully paid.
- Récépissé, n.m. Receipt, i.e. a written acknowledgment of receipt, generally of goods. Ex.: Récépissé de chemin de fer.

Réception, n.f. Receipt, i.e. the act of receiving. Ex.: Accuser réception d'une lettre.

Recette, n.f. Receipts or takings. Ex.: La recette et la dépense. La recette d'hier est satisfaisante.

Receipt or recipe, i.e. a formula for any preparation.

38.

Aigreur, n.f. Sourness of temper, character, etc. Ex.: Être d'une aigreur insupportable.

Acrimonie, n.f. Acrimony. Ex.: Paroles pleines d'acrimonie.

Ācreté, n.f. Bitterness in speech, etc. Implies the addition of hatred. Ex.: L'âcreté d'une dispute.

39.

Accèder, v.i. To comply accessorily with what has already been agreed to by others. To accede.

Consentir, v.i. To consent, generally speaking.

Acquiescer, v.i. To acquiesce. To agree to what is proposed by others. Adhérer, v.i. To adhere to. To be in agreement with. Ex.: Adhérer à un projet.

Souscrire, v.i. To approve of. Souscrire is more formal than adhérer. Ex.: Souscrire à un arrangement.

Tomber d'accord, v.i. To come to terms after disagreement.

Céder, v.i. To consent in the sense of yielding or giving way. Ex.:

Il céda au désir de son ami.

40.

Sentiment, n.m. Feeling regarding anything under discussion. Ex.:

Il nous a fait part de ses sentiments sur l'affaire.

Avis, n.m. Opinion. Denotes the conclusion drawn from one's feelings prior to any expression of same. Ex.: A mon avis je laisserais la chose telle quelle.

Opinion, n.f. The definite opinion expressed. Ex.: Donner son opinion.

41.

Amasser, v.t. To amass. Implies the collection or gathering together of things of the same kind. Ex.: Amasser une fortune.

Accumuler, v.t. To accumulate. To continue to amass. Ex.: L'avare ne songe qu'à accumuler.

Entasser, v.t. To heap or pile up. To place closely together. Ex.: Entasser des meubles dans une pièce.

Amonceler, v.t. To heap confusedly in large quantities. Ex.: Amonceler la neige.

42.

Mollir, v.t. To soften. Denotes a depreciating effect. Ex.: Fruit qui mollit.

Amollir, v.t. To soften that which is hard or firm. Ex.: La chaleur amollit la cire. Also used figuratively. Ex.: La pitié amollit le cœur.

Ramollir, v.t. To soften that which has become very or too hard. Ex.:

Ce beurre est trop dur; il faut 'e ramollir.

Cabaret, n.m. Drink shop where, originally, wine only was sold. The word is now applied to certain modern night restaurants in Paris.

Guinguette, n.f. Public-house in the country frequented especially by merrymakers during holiday time. Tea garden.

Café, n.m. That which corresponds, in France, to the English public-house.

Estaminet, n.m. A country café.

Buyette, n.f. Small general shop licensed to sell alcoholic liquor for consumption on the premises.

44.

Accélérer, v.t. To accelerate. To increase a movement already commenced.

Hâter, v.t. To hasten. Refers generally to things. Ex.: Hâter la fin d'une séance.

Presser, v.t. To hasten, referring more to persons. Ex.: Presser une personne de sortir.

45.

Abondamment, adv. Abundantly, implying more than necessary for any specific purpose. Ex.: Livre abondamment enrichi d'illustrations.

En abondance, adv. exp. In abundance. Refers more to the superfluous. Ex.: Des vivres en abondance.

Copieusement, adv. Copiously. Plentifully.

Amplement, adv. Amply. Refers more to the use or application of things and implies that a portion remains over.

À foison, adv. exp. Denotes a profusion of similar objects or things. Ex.: Des fruits à foison.

46.

Aisance, n.f. Easy circumstances.

Richesses, n.f. Wealth. Denotes more than aisance.

Opulence, n.f. Extreme wealth. Opulence.

47.

D'abord, Tout d'abord, adv. exp. Firstly. Tout d'abord is more emphatic.

De prime abord, adv. exp. In the first instance.

Au premier abord, adv. exp. At first sight.

Dès l'abord, adv. exp. From the commencement.

Premièrement, adv. Firstly. In the first place. Cenerally followed by a sentence commencing with Dcuxièmement, en second lieu, etc.

48.

Agrandir, v.t. To enlarge or increase in extent, size. Ex.: Agrandir une photographie.

Accroître, v.t. To increase, figuratively or materially speaking. Ex.:

La vicillesse fait parfois accroître la méfiance.

Augmenter, v.t. To augment. To increase in quantity or number.

Ajouter, v.t. To add, generally speaking. Ex.: Ajouter à une somme. Croître, v.i. To increase gradually. To grow. Ex.: Les jours croissent.

Accommodement, n.m. Agreement between persons in dispute. Ex.: Accommodement par transaction.

Raccommodement, n.m. Personal reconciliation between friends, relations, etc. Ex.: Raccommodement de deux brouillés.

50.

Accorder, v.t. To reconcile, by discussion, etc. Ex.: Accorder deux adversaires.

Concilier, v.t. To conciliate or pacify, generally speaking.

Raccommoder, v.t. To patch up (a quarrel). Ex.: Raccommoder une dispute.

Réconcilier, v.t. To reconcile, or restore friendship. Ex.: Réconcilier deux amis.

51.

Abêtir, v.t. To make stupid through lack of care. Ex.: Abêtir un enfant faute de soins.

Rabêtir, v.t. To make stupid through interference with natural development. Ex.: Les mauvais traitements rabétissent l'enfant.

Abandonner, v.t. To abandon or give up, in a general sense, either as regards things or persons. Ex.: Abandonner un projet. When referring to persons abandonner carries with it the idea of neglect or suffering. Ex.: Abandonner son enfant.

Délaisser, v.t. To abandon in the sense of leaving quite alone, without support of any kind. Ex.: Dieu ne nous délaissera point.

Quitter, Laisser, v.t. Both mean to leave, purely and simply. Quitter is generally used in connection with persons or places, laisser with things. Ex.: Il quittera Paris ce soir. J'ai laissé votre livre sur la table.

Renoncer, v.i. To give up or renounce, either in the sense of abandoning a claim, or having an interest in anything. Ex.: Renoncer à une succession. Renoncer aux plaisirs du monde. Renoncer is also employed transitively in the sense of having nothing to do with, or refusing to recognize. Ex.: Renoncer quelqu'un pour son ami.

Se désister, v.r. To give up or renounce, legally speaking. Ex.: Se désister d'un appel.

53.

Accepter, v.t. To accept. To take what is offered. Recevoir, v.t. To receive. To take what is sent or given.

Agréer, v.t. To receive that with which one is in agreement. Ex.: Agréer des marchandises.

54.

Abattre, v.t. To bring down forcibly. Ex.: Abattre un arbre.

Démolir, v.t. To demolish what is built.

Renverser, v.t. To knock over what is standing. Ex.: Renverser une statue.

Jeter à bas, v.t. To knock down forcibly. Ex.: Jeter à bas une idole. Mettre à bas, v.t. To bring down without physical effort. To overthrow. Ex.: Mettre à bas le gouvernement.

Raser, v.t. To demolish, leaving no trace of previous existence. Ex.:

Raser un village.

Ruiner, v.t. To ruin. To cause to fall to pieces.

Détruire, v.t. To destroy. To deprive anything of its quality, condition, etc.

Exterminer, v.t. To exterminate. To wipe out of existence.

55.

Auprès de, prep. exp. Attached to (persons). Ex.: Ambassadeur auprès du Roi d'Angleterre.

Près, prep. Attached to (things). Ex.: Ambassadeur près le Vatican. Médecin près les tribunaux.

56.

Contrat, n.m. A contract. An agreement having a legal aspect. Ex.:

Un contrat de mariage.

Marché, n.m. A contract or agreement by which a sale, purchase or exchange is effected. Ex.: Conclure un marché.

Accord, n.m. An agreement between rivals, enemies, etc. Ex.: Etablir l'accord entre adversaires.

Convention, n.f. A convention. An agreement, generally speaking. Ex.: La Convention de Genère.

Pacte, n.m. A pact. A convention made to remain in force for a certain length of time. Ex.: Le Pacte de Londres.

Traité, n.m. A treaty. A convention made as the result of negotiation. Ex.: Le Traité de Versailles.

57.

Acclimatation, n.f. The act of acclimatizing or being acclimatized. Acclimatement, n.m. The state or result of being acclimatized.

58.

Naturaliser, v.t. To naturalize. Refers to species only.

Acclimater, v.t. To acclimatize. Refers to individuals as well as species.

59.

Attirant, adj. Attractive. Used figuratively in connection with persons. Ex.: Manières attirantes.

Attractif, adj. Attractive. Denotes power of attraction in the literal sense of the word. Ex.: La force attractive d'un aimant.

Attrayant, adj. Attractive as applied figuratively to anything. Ex.:

L'étude de la musique est très attrayante pour beaucoup.

Attracteur, adj. Attractive. Refers to power or a force which acts by attraction. Ex.: C'est la force attractrice de l'électro-aimant qui fait marcher une sonnerie électrique.

Adoucir, v.t. To sweeten or soften. Ex.: Adoucir l'acidité d'un fruit. Radoucir, v.t. To restore sweetness or softness to. Ex.: Radoucir un regard.

61.

Gérer, v.t. To manage. Refers to a business or similar concern. Ex.: Gérer un établissement.

Diriger, v.t. To direct or manage. Implies a certain authority given for the maintenance of order. Ex.: Diriger unc usine.

Conduire, v.t. To direct or be at the head of. Implies the addition of experience or knowledge. Ex.: Conduire des travaux.

Administrer, v.t. To administer. Refers to important matters such as the finance, commerce, etc., of a country. Ex.: Administrer les finances d'un pays.

Régir, v.t. To manage, with reference to property. Ex.: Régir une propriété.

62.

Abrégé, n.m. An abridgment. Ex.: Un abrégé de grammaire.

Extrait, n.m. A part or collection of parts taken from a work. An extract.

Précis, n.m. A concise extract, containing essentials only. A "précis" Résumé, n.m. A recapitulation placed at the end of any chapter, book, in the form of a conclusion.

Sommaire, n.m. A preliminary notice, list, etc., indicating the principal contents of any work. A summary.

63.

Caler, v.t. To hold in position by wedging. Ex.: Caler un chargement. Soutenir, v.t. To hold or prop up. To sustain. Ex.: Piliers qui soutiennent un pont.

Accoter, v.t. To sustain or hold in position from one side. Ex.: Accoter un mur.

64.

Attenant, adj. Adjoining. Implies an accessory or part. Ex.: Bassacour attenante à une ferme.

Contigu, adj. Contiguous. Denotes contact with. Ex.: Deux maisons contiguēs.

Adjacent, adj. Adjacent. Used generally in connection with geometry or geography. Ex.: Angles adjacents.

Volsin, adj. Neighbouring. Near, but not touching. Ex.: Deux maisons voisines.

65.

Louer, v.t. To praise with no ulterior motive. Ex.: Je n'ai qu'à me louer de ses services.

Flatter, v.t. To flatter. To praise in order to please.

Flagorner, v.t. To fawn upon. Implies insincerity or hypocrisy. Ex.: Flagorner un supérieur.

Aduler, v.t. To adulate. To flatter with servility. Ex.: On adule souvent par intérêt.

Louanger, v.t. To praise, generally in the form of a speech or on some similar occasion. To laud.

Préconiser, v.t. To praise or vaunt. To say much, either rightly or wrongly, in praise of. Ex.: Préconiser un remède.

Prôner, v.t. To praise to a great or ludicrous extent. To extol. Ex.: Prôner un exploit.

66.

Décevoir, v.t. To deceive, by falling short of what is hoped or expected. To disappoint. Ex.: Espoir déçu.

Tromper, v.t. To deceive by false representation. Ex.: L'horloge nous a trompés.

Duper, v.t. To dupe. To deceive a person at his expense. Ex.: Duper un commerçant.

buser, v.t. To deceive by taking advantage of another's credulity, etc. Ex.: Abuser la confiance de quelqu'un.

Leurrer, v.t. To deceive with the intention of entrapping. To lure.

Donner le change, colloq. To deceive by making accept what is believed

to be something else. To put on a wrong scent. Ex.: Donner le change à la meute.

En imposer, v.i. To impose on.

Attraper, v.t. To deceive, generally for fun. To take in.

Enjôler, v.t. To deceive by soft words. To cajole.

67.

Inculpé, n.m. Term applied to an accused person before his trial.

Accusé, n.m. Term applied to an accused person as soon as his case is taken to the assizes.

Prévenu, n.m. The accused in an ordinary police-court case.

Prisonnier, n.m. General term for a civil or military prisoner. Ex.: Prisonnier d'état, de guerre, sur parole.

Détenu, n.m. Person actually imprisoned or sentenced to imprisonment.

68.

Tact, n.m. Tact. Ex.: Avoir du tact.

Savoir-faire, n.m. The art of doing the right thing at the right moment. Ex.: Le savoir-faire est mieux que le savoir.

Savoir-vivre, n.m. Good breeding.

69.

Adresse, n.f. Adroitness. Applies to the manner in which anything is accomplished. Ex.: S'échapper avec adresse.

Dextérité, n.f. Dexterity. Refers to cleverness displayed by the hands themselves. Ex.: La dextérité d'un prestidigitateur.

Habileté, n.f. Cleverness. Denotes the ease or skill with which anything is done or accomplished. Ex.: Traiter une affaire avec habileté.

D'avance, adv. exp. In advance (of things). Ex.: Payer d'avance. En avance, adv. exp. In advance. Before the appointed time. Ex.: J'arrive en avance.

Par avance, adv. exp. In advance. Beforehand. Implies some special reason or intention. Ex.: Il a réglé par avance afin d'obtenir un escompte.

71.

Affinité, n.f. Natural connection in the sense of relationship. Ex.: L'affinité entre deux langues.

Alliance, n.f. Union or agreement between things which are in opposition to each other. Ex.: L'alliance de la lumière et de l'ombre donne à la nature son relief.

Connexion, n.f. Direct relationship or connection. Ex.: La connexion des idées.

Connexité, n.f. Relationship, more or less remote. Ex.: La connexité entre deux crimes.

Liaison, n.f. Connection. Refers to the actual union itself. Ex.: Officier de liaison.

Union, n.f. Union. Denotes close or intimate relationship. Ex.:

L'union fait la force.

Rapport, n.m. Connection or relation, in the sense of having anything to do with. Ex.: Réponse sans rapport à la question posée.

72.

Affecter, v.t. To affect. Implies pretence. Ex.: Affecter du chagrin.

Afficher, v.t. To show any quality, fault, etc: Ex.: Afficher la bonté.

Se piquer, v.i. To hold a certain opinion about oneself. Ex.: Se piquer de son autorité.

73.

Attentat, n.m. Attempt in the sense of attack or assault. Ex.: Attentat contre la vie de quelqu'un.

Tentative, n.m. Attempt or endeavour to do anything. Ex.: Sa tentative d'évasion échoua.

74.

Affermer, v.t. To let. Refers to rural property, and implies generally for a lengthy period. To farm out. Ex.: Affermer ses terres à un cultivateur.

Louer, v.t. To let. General term applied to house property, rooms or anything else. Ex.: Louer un chalet.

75.

Affres, n.f. Pangs, in the sense of dread or terror. Ex.: Les affres de la mort.

Angoisses, n.f. Anguish, mentally or physically speaking. Ex.: Les angoisses d'une mère.

Transes, n.f. Fright, in the presence of danger, harm, etc. Ex.: Être dans de grandes transes.

Affaibli, adj. Weakened. Denotes the effect of exertion, suffering, etc. Ex.: Être affaibli par la maladie.

Faible, adj. Weak. Refers to the general condition of the mind or body. Ex.: Faible d'esprit.

77.

Affermir, v.t. To make firm. To strengthen. Ex.: Affermir une monarchie.

Confirmer, v.t. To strengthen what is already strong. To confirm. Ex.: Confirmer un jugement.

Raffermir, v.t. To strengthen what is weak or liable to fail. Ex.:

Raffermir le courage de quelqu'un.

78

Habiller, v.t. To dress. To put on one's clothes. Ex.: S'habiller avec soin.

Vêtir, v.t. To clothe. Ex.: Vêtu d'un complet gris.

Revêtir, v.t. To clothe for ceremonial purposes. To invest. Ex.:

Revêtir un dignitaire de ses insignes. To supply with clothes. Ex.:

Revêtir les paurres.

79.

Afflouage, n.m. The act of refloating a stranded vessel.

Afflouement, n.m. The result of refloating a stranded vessel.

Renflouage, n.m. The act of refloating a sunken vessel.

Renflouement, n.m. The result of refloating a sunken vessel.

80.

Peines, n.f. Troubles. Denotes the trials with which human life is afflicted generally. Ex.: Confier ses peines à quelqu'un.

Afflictions, n.f. Afflictions. Mental suffering as the result of serious misfortune, etc.

Croix, n.f. Troubles. A pious way of referring to the trials which God sends Christians. Ex.: Porter sa croix.

Tribulations, n.f. Trials resulting from adversity, persecutions, etc. Tribulation. Ex.: Les tribulations de ce monde.

Peine, n.f. Trouble in the sense of inconvenience. Ex.: Se donner de la peine.

81.

Douleur, n.f. Acute pain or suffering, physically or mentally speaking. Ex.: Eprouver une douleur.

Mal, n.m. Pain. Refers generally to the body. Ex.: Avoir mal à la tête.

Souffrance, n.f. Suffering, physically or mentally speaking. Implies a less acute and more sustained pain. Ex.: Une vie de souffrance.

Peine, n.f. Montal suffering. Ex.: Faire de la peine à quelqu'un.

Tourment, n.m. Extreme mental or physical suffering. Torment. Ex.: Souffrir des. tourments.

Agitation, n.f. Agitation. Denotes a less acute mental suffering than that indicated by tourment.

Affreux, adj. Frightful. Implies repugnance to the extent of being

unbearable. Ex.: Caractère affreux.

Effrayant, adj. Fearful. That which causes fear, often without grounds. Ex.: Aspect effrayant.

Effroyable, adj. Fearful. Applies to anything really to be feared. Ex.: Subir une mort effroyable.

Epouvantable, adj. Fearful. Denotes astonishment mingled with terror. Ex.: Accident épouvantable.

83.

Affluence, n.f. A crowd of people who arrive continuously and in succession at the same place. Ex.: Aux heures d'affluence l'accès de la gare est difficile.

Concours, n.m. A crowd of people who arrive together at the same place. Ex.: Un concours de gens.

Foule, n.f. Crowd. Implies a lack of order. Ex.: La foule se rua vers la sortic.

Multitude, n.f. A large number of people gathered together. A multitude.

Presse, n.f. An unruly crowd. Ex.: La presse devint menaçante.

Cohue, n.f. A tumultuous crowd or throng. A mob.

Rassemblement, n.m. A crowd or gathering. Refers more to the assembling of those forming the crowd. Ex.: L'accident occasionna un rassemblement.

84.

Affranchir, v.t. To free of one's own authority or power. Ex.: Affranchir une esclave.

Délivrer, v.t. To free by an effort. To liberate. Ex.: Délivrer un pays de ses ennemis.

Libérer, v.t. To discharge or set free. Ex.: Libérer d'une dette.

Elargir, v.t. To release or set free with reference to prisoners, captives, etc. Ex.: Elargir un prisonnier.

85.

Affecté, adj. Affected in the sense of being unnatural. Ex.: Language affecté.

Affété, adj. Affected in the sense of being finical. Ex.: Des manières affétées.

86.

Aération, n.f. Aeration. The circulation of fresh air in buildings, etc. Ex.: L'aération d'un batiment.

Ventilation, n.f. Ventilation. The expulsion of vitiated or bad air from rooms, etc. Ex.: Ventilation d'un atelier.

Aérage, n.m. Aeration. Refers more to the apparatus or means employed. Ex.: Tuyau d'aérage.

Amorce, n.f. Bait. Term restricted to fishing.

Appat, n.m. Bait, with reference to animals, game or fish.

Leurre, n.m. Bait used for hawking.

88.

Affectueusement, adv. Affectionately. Implies a deeper sentiment than that expressed by avec affection. Ex.: Obéir affectueusement à son père.

Avec affection, adv. exp. With affection (see above). Ex.: Soigner quelqu'un avec affection.

Affectionnément, adv. With affection, in the sense of devotion. Ex.:

Servir affectionnément un supérieur.

89.

Adversité, n.f. Adversity. The state of having fate or fortune against one. Ex.: L'adversité est quelque fois un bienfait.

Infortune, n.f. Misfortune. Implies a series of adverse circumstances. Ex.: Tomber dans Vinfortune.

Malheur, n.m. Misfortune. Refers more to a single event. Ex.: Il lui est arrivé un grand malheur.

Misère, n.f. Destitution, poverty. Denotes a condition. Ex.: Être dans la misère.

Détresse, n.f. Distress. Extreme destitution which may, however, only be temporary. Ex.: La détresse éloigne beaucoup de soi-disant amis.

90.

Honnête, adj. Polite. Implies a keeping within the bounds of decorum. Ex.: Un honnête homme.

Poli, adj. Polite. Denotes a somewhat more ceremonious behaviour than honnête. Ex.: Des manières polies.

91.

S'agenouiller, v.r. To kneel. Applies more to kneeling for the purpose of worship, prayer, etc.

Se mettre à genoux, v.r. To kneel, generally speaking.

92.

Agiter, v.t. To perturb or agitate. Implies uncertainty or extreme anxiety of mind.

Emouvoir, v.t. To affect or move. Denotes the influence of pity, joy, etc., on the soul. Ex.: Rien ne l'émout.

Troubler, v.t. To perplex or confuse the mind, conscience, etc. Implies disorder or disturbance. Ex.: Être troublé par la présence de quelqu'um.

93.

Agreger, v.t. To receive as a member of any public body or association. Associer, v.t. To appoint as member or partner of any private company, business, etc.

Agrès, n.m. Rigging in the sense of rope, tackle, sails, etc. Gréement, n.m. Boat equipment such as anchor, oars, helm, etc.

95.

Agriculteur, n.m. Farmer having his own land and his own workmen. Agronome, n.m. Agricultural expert or scientist.

Cultivateur, n.m. Farmer who grows a certain kind of crops.

Laboureur, n.m. Farmer who actually tills the land. Ploughman.

Agreste, adj. Rural or belonging to the country, in the sense of being wild or uncultivated. Ex.: Paysage agreste. Champêtre, adj. Rural, as opposed to urban. Ex.: Garde champêtre.

97.

Agression, n.f. An unexpected and unprovoked attack. Ex.: Agression dans la rue.

Attaque, n.f. An attack. Implies open hostility on the part of the person or persons attacking.

98.

Auprès de, Près de, prep. exp. These two words both mean "near". Auprès de implies, however, a more precise or definite proximity. Ex.: Restez auprès de moi un moment. Elle demeure près de l'église.

99.

Attrister, v.t. To make sad or sorrowful. Ex.: Déception qui attriste. Contrister, v.t. To grieve or afflict. Implies a deeper sorrow than that expressed by attrister. Ex.: Être contristé de la mort de quelqu'un.

100.

Affûter, v.t. To sharpen by means of a flat stone, file, etc. Aiguiser, v.t. To sharpen on a grindstone.

101.

Affront, n.m. Open contempt or scorn to a person's face. An affront. Ex.: Essuyer un affront.

Outrage, n.m. Excessive or violent abuse. An outrage. Ex.: Supporter des outrages.

Insulte, n.f. Insolent abuse. An insult.

Avanie, n.f. A humiliating affront.

102.

Agacer, v.t. To annoy in the sense of irritate. Ex.: Personne dont la vanité agace.

Harceler, v.t. To annoy in the sense of worry or torment. Ex.: Harceler quelqu'un en l'importunant.

Provoquer, v.t. To rouse to action as the result of annoyance, irritation, etc. To provoke. Ex.: Affront qui provoque.

- **Âgé de**, adj. Aged. Merely denotes the age of any thing or person. Ex.: Homme ágé de quarante ans.
- A l'âge de, colloq. At the age of. Implies some specific circumstance in addition to the actual age. Ex.: Elle s'est mariée à l'âge de vingt ans.
- Avoir . . . ans, colloq. To be . . . years old. Has the same meaning as agé de. Ex.: Cet homme a quarante ans.

104.

- Agréable, adj. Pleasant or agreeable. Refers to a person's mind or character.
- **Gracieux**, adj. Pleasant or agreeable, with reference to appearance or behaviour.

105.

- Aimer, v.t. To love, generally speaking. Refers either to things or persons.
- Chérir, v.t. To love, with reference to persons only. Chérir is more expressive than aimer.
- Affectionner, v.t. To like (persons). Implies a more moderate sentiment than that expressed by chérir.

106.

- Aide, n.f. Help. Denotes active or physical help. Ex.: Venir en aide. Appui, n.m. Support to moral or physical weakness. Implies strength or authority. Ex.: J'ai réussi grâce à son appui.
- Assistance, n.f. Assistance. Used generally in a pecuniary sense. Ex.: L'assistance publique.
- Secours, n.m. Help given promptly when required. Ex.: Porter des secours à un blessé.
- Soutien, n.m. Mainstay or chief support. Ex.: Être le soutien de sa famille.
- Main-forte, n.f. Physical help or assistance. The word accentuates the physical element. Ex.: Prêter main-forte à la loi.

107.

- Aiguillonner, v.t. To incite by playing on a particular weakness or desire. To goad. Ex.: Être aiguillonné par la faim.
- Animer, v.t. To infuse activity, enthusiasm, etc. To animate. Ex.:

 Animer une nation en faisant appel à son patriotisme.
- Encourager, v.t. To encourage. Applies to those who are timid, afraid, etc. Ex.: Encourager quelqu'un par l'exemple.
- Exciter, v.t. To urge on the irresolute. Implies that the desire already exists. To excite. Ex.: Exciter des ouvriers mécontents à la grève.
- Inciter, v.t. To urge on the uninclined. Ex.: Inciter des ouvriers à la grève.
- Porter à, v.i. To tend or incline. Ex.: Le manque d'exercice porte à l'embonpoint.
- Pousser a, v.t. To spur or urge on the unwilling or half-hearted. To impel. Ex.: Pousser quelqu'un au vol.

- D'ailleurs, adv. exp. Besides. Implies a new reason but of a different kind. Ex.: D'ailleurs la loi ne le permet pas.
- En outre, Outre cela, adv. exp. Moreover. A reason added to strengthen what is already sufficient. Ex.: Traitement avec, en outre, une pension en perspective.
- De plus, adv. exp. Furthermore. A reason added to those already given. Ex.: De plus l'homme était armé d'un long couteau.

109.

Pères, Aïeux, Ancêtres, n.m. These three words may be taken as generally meaning "forefathers" or "ancestors". Pères refers, however, to our immediate forefathers; aïcux implies more distant periods, while ancêtres denotes those who lived in the very earliest times.

110.

- Ainsi, conj. So. Denotes resemblance or connection, and not necessarily the reason. Ex.: Comme la vague meurt et renaît sans cesse, ainsi en est-il de l'existence ici bas.
- C'est pourquoi, adv. exp. Wherefore. Denotes reason or logical conclusion. Ex.: La terre tourne sur son axe; c'est pourquoi nous avons le jour et la nuit.
- Aussi, conj. So. Therefore. Indicates equality or complete relationship between two sentences. Ex.: Son innocence a été établie, aussi a-t-il été acquitté.

111.

- Aisé, adj. Easy. Refers to the nature or character of the thing itself. Ex.: Il est aisé de traverser une route unie.
- Facile, adj. Easy. Denotes the possibility of doing anything without effort, trouble, etc. Ex.: Il est facile de traverser une route lorsqu'il n'y a pas de circulation.

112.

Absolution, n.f. The absolution pronounced after general or auricular confession.

Absoute, n.f. The absolution given at a funeral service.

113.

Allégeance, n.f. The action of lightening as regards weight.

Allegement, n.m. The result of lightening or lessening a load, weight, etc.

114.

Anse, n.f. The handle of a basket or jug.

Poignée, n.f. The handle of a door or bag.

Manche, n.m. The handle of a broom, shovel, etc. Manivelle, n.f. A cranked handle for turning.

Brimbale, n.f. Handle (of a pump).

Queue, n.f. Metal handle (of a saucepan, frying pan, etc.).

Aliment, n.m. Food. Denotes a particular aliment. Ex.: Le poulet est un aliment propre au convalescents.

Nourriture, n.f. Food, generally speaking. Ex.: La Sainte Communion est une nourriture spirituelle.

116.

- De même que, conj. exp. Just as. Denotes a comparison as regards ways of acting, thinking, etc. Ex.: De même que lui, j'ai dû y renoncer.
- Ainsi que, conj. exp. Just as. Denotes a comparison between the actions or thoughts themselves. Ex.: Ainsi que son père, il est derenu avocat.
- Comme, conj. As. Denotes a comparison with regard to the quality, etc., of things or persons. Ex.: Jurer comme un templier.

117.

Aisance, n.f. Easy circumstances. Well off. Ex.: Être dans l'aisance. Aise, n.f. Ease, physically speaking. Denotes a temporary condition only. Ex.: Être à l'aise dans un fauteuil.

118.

Commodités, n.f. Conveniences (of life).

Aises, *n.f.* The comforts or enjoyments of life. Refers more to the luxury provided by wealth.

119.

Ajustement, n.m. Dress or clothing. Refers to a person's attire as a whole. Ex.: Porter un ajustement sobre.

Parure, n.f. Dress or attire. Refers more to superfluous finery or ornament. Ex.: Se passionner pour la parure.

120.

Alarme, n.f. Alarm. Denotes the actual warning given. Ex.: Sonner Valarme.

Alerte, n.f. Alarm. Refers to the state or condition as a result of warning. Ex.: Une fausse alerte.

121.

Alentours, n.m. Surroundings. Denotes what is included within a certain radius. Ex.: Les alentours d'une maison.

Environs, n.m. Environs. Refers more to certain places surrounding any town, etc. Ex.: Les environs de Paris sont très agréables.

122.

Algue, n.f. Seaweed. The name applied to certain classes of seaweed. The algæ.

Varech, n.m. Seaweed. Popular term for marine vegetation generally.

Ajourner, v.t. To adjourn. Used generally in connection with meetings, law courts, etc. Ex.: Ajourner une séance.

Remettre, v.t. To put off, generally speaking. Ex.: Remettre une affaire de jour en jour.

Renvoyer, v.t. To adjourn, pending a decision. Ex.: Renvoyer une affaire à huitaine.

Reculer, v.t. To delay or postpone. Ex.: Reculer la date de son départ. Différer, v.t. To defer or put off. Ex.: Différer un paiement.

Of the above ajourner and renvoyer imply that the question, etc., is dealt with to a certain extent before being adjourned. Remettre, reculer and differer denote a postponement or putting off without anything being done.

Surseoir à, v.i. To put off or to defer. Largely used in connection with legal matters. Ex.: Surseoir aux poursuites.

124.

Alinéa, n.m. Paragraph. Refers more to the beginning of a fresh line, as implied by the word itself.

Paragraphe, n.m. Paragraph, generally speaking.

125.

S'aliter, v.r. To take to one's bed through illness. Se mettre au lit, v.r. To go to bed for rest or sleep. Se coucher, v.r. To go to bed or lie down. Marks the recumbent position.

126.

Alléger, v.t. To alleviate or lessen. Refers to the actual pain or suffering alleviated. Ex.: Alléger sa déception par la résignation.

Soulager, v.t. To relieve or comfort. Implies a more general effect on the person, etc., relieved. Ex.: Soulager quelqu'un dans son chagrin.

127.

Attirer, v.t. To attract. Implies the absence of any special desire on the part of the person attracted. Ex.: Son charme nous attira tous.

Allécher, v.t. To entice or attract. Presupposes a keen desire on the part of the person attracted. Ex.: Être alléché par les salles de jeu.

128.

Étre allé, v.i. To have been. Implies that the person is still in the place referred to. Ex.: Il est allé vivre à Paris il y a quatre ans.

Avoir été, v.i. To have been. Denotes having been to a place and returned. Ex.: Son père a été à Londres plusieurs fois.

129.

Alouette, n.f. The sky or singing lark.

Mauviette, n.f. The field lark relished, in France, as a savoury dish.

- Altier, adj. Haughty. Implies the will to intimidate. Ex.: Regard altier.
- Haut, adj. Haughty. Denotes pride or loftiness. Ex.: Avoir la parole haute.
- Hautain, adj. Haughty in the sense of being arrogant or disdainful. Ex.: Manières hautaines.

131.

- Amoureux, n.m. Lover. One whose sentiments are genuine, whether reciprocated or not.
- Amant, Galant, n.m. These two words both mean "lover" and imply the existence of improper relations. Amant is, however, more modern than galant.

132.

- Ambiguité, n.f. The defect of having a meaning liable to more than one interpretation, thus causing doubt or uncertainty. Ex.: Parler sans ambiguité.
- Amphibologie, n.f. A sentence, the grammatical construction of which allows of two different meanings. Amphibology. Ex.: "Une lettre mal écrite" est un exemple d'amphibologie.
- Double sens, n.m. A double meaning, the one generally understood, the other remaining more or less in the nature of an allusion. Ex.: Phrase à double sens.
- Equivoque, n.f. A double meaning, the one natural and intended for the hearer, the other distorted as understood by the speaker. Ex.: Réponse sans équivoque.

133.

- Amaigrissement, n.m. The action of growing thin. Ex.: La maladie entraine presque toujours l'amaigrissement.
- Maigreur, n.f. The state of being thin. Ex.: Être d'une maigreur inquiétante.

134.

- Alphabétaire, adj. Concerning the alphabet. Ex.: Discussion alpha-
- Alphabétique, adj. In the order of the letters of the alphabet. Alphabetical. Ex.: Liste alphabétique.

135.

- Aller à la rencontre, collog. To go to meet. Implies the desire to
- meet a person sooner. Ex.: Aller à la rencontre de son ami.

 Aller au devant, colloq. To go to meet. Denotes respect or honour due to the person being met. Ex.: La Municipalité alla au devant du Président.

Amiablement, adv. In a friendly manner as between friends. Amiably. Ex.: Traiter une affaire amiablement.

À l'amiable, adv. exp. In a friendly manner. À l'amiable is more formal than amiablement and denotes the settlement of transactions, differences, etc., privately without legal or official intervention. Ex.: Vente à l'amiable.

137.

Amendement, n.f. The improvement of something which is bad. Ex.: L'amendement d'un caractère vicieux.

Correction, n.f. The act of correcting or rectifying what is defective. Ex.: La correction d'une épreuve.

Réforme, n.f. The state of that which is re-established as it should be or given a new form. Ex.: La réforme du calendrier.

Réformation, n.f. The act of altering or re-establishing the form of anything. Reformation. Ex.: La réformation d'un règlement.

Amélioration, n.f. Improvement or change for the better. Ex.: Son état indique une amélioration.

138.

Emmener, v.t. To take away. Refers to persons. Ex.: Emmenezmoi à la campagne.

Emporter, v.t. To take away, with reference to things. Ex.: Emporter un livre pour le lire.

Enlever, v.t. To remove or carry away. Refers to persons or things. Ex.: Se faire enlever. Le vent a enlevé le toit de cette maison.

139.

Remener, v.t. To take again to the same place, with reference to persons. Ex.: Remenez-moi au théatre.

Remmener, v.t. To take back again to where a person originally was. Ex.: Remmener un prisonnier à sa cellule.

Reconduire, v.t. To go back or return with a person. Ex.: Reconduire quelqu'un chez lui.

140.

Allure, n.f. Natural or habitual manner. Ex.: Reconnaître quelqu'un a son allure.

Démarche, n.f. Manner or behaviour adapted to circumstances. Ex.: Démarches qui se font remarquer.

141.

Amener, v.t. To bring. Refers to persons only (from mener == to lead). Ex.: Amenez-moi votre père demain.

Apporter, v.t. To bring things. Ex.: Apportez-moi un journal illustré.

142.

Baisser, v.t. To lower with a view to bringing to a certain point or position. Ex.: Baisser un pont-levis.

- Abaisser, v.t. To lower from a certain height or position, whence the idea of comparison. Ex.: Abaisser le niveau d'une route.
- Rabaisser, v.t. To lower what is considered too high. Ex.: Rabaisser un tableau placé trop haut.

- En attendant, adv. exp. Until then. Pending a certain event, circumstance, etc. Ex.: En attendant son arrivée aucune décision ne sera prise.
- Entretemps, adv. In the meantime. Meanwhile. Indicates the intervening period between two events. Ex.: L'affaire a été plaidée jeudi dernier mais le jugement n'est pas encore rendu. Entretemps il ne désespère pas.
- Sur ces entrefaites, adv. exp. Meanwhile. Denotes the occasion on which something is done pending a later event. Ex.: Sur ces entrefaites la commande fut annulée.

144.

- An, n.m. Year. Used only in connection with dates or periods of time and, as a rule, is never qualified by an adjective except numbers. Ex.: L'an 1879. La Guerre de Trente Ans.
- Année, n.f. Year. Indicates a period of time and may refer to what takes place during such period by being qualified adjectivally. Ex.:

 Une mauvaise année pour la récolte. Bonne année.

145.

- Amuser, v.t. To occupy the mind idly in order to beguile time. To amuse. Ex.: La contemplation de la foule l'amusa beaucoup.
- Divertir, v.t. To give pleasure to. To make agreeable. Ex.: Divertir ses invités.
- Distraire, r.t. To turn the attention to something else with a view to amusing, making forget, etc. Ex.: Le travail le distrait de son chagrin.

146.

- Anciennement, adr. Of old. Refers to what happened in bygone ages.
 Autrefois, adv. Formerly. Serves to denote the change or contrast between past and present. Ex.: Autrefois les moyens de transport étaient moins rapides.
- Jadis, adv. Formerly. Term used to mark a separation between past and present. Ex.: Jadis la France était une monarchie.
- Naguère, adv. Lately. Not long ago. Ex.: Les danses modernes ont moins de grâce que celles que nous dansions naguère.

147.

Åne, n.m. Jackass. Donkey.

Baudet, *n.m.* Male donkey. *Baudet*, although commonly employed in everyday conversation, strictly applies to the animal used for breeding purposes.

148.

Ânesse, n.f. She-ass.

Bourrique, n.f. She-ass, considered as a beast of burden.

Inimitié, n.f. Ill-will. Implies that the feeling is open.

Rancune, n.f. Rancour. Dissimulated ill-will following an injury, affront, etc.

150.

Annoncer, v.t. To announce. Ex.: Les journaux ont annoncé la guerre.

Dénoncer, v.t. To announce officially or solemnly. Ex.: On dénonce la guerre par voie diplomatique.

151.

Anoblir, v.t. To ennoble socially. To confer the rank of nobility. Ennoblir, v.t. To ennoble morally. To dignify.

152.

Ampoulé, adj. Bombastic. Denotes the use of big words in connection with unimportant things. Ex.: Style ampoulé.

Emphatique, adj. Pompous. Implies unnecessary exaggeration.

Boursouflé, adj. Inflated. Denotes the treatment of a simple subject in a grandiloquent manner.

153.

Apercevoir, v.t. To perceive or catch sight of. Implies that the ocular impression received is imperfect owing to distance, obstacles, etc. Ex.: Nous l'avons aperçu de loin.

Découvrir, v.t. To perceive. Denotes that the impression received is complete. Ex.: De cette hauteur on découvre toute la campagne environnante.

Percevoir, v.t. To perceive in the sense of receiving the impression of objects, etc. Ex.: Percevoir la vérité.

154.

Anneau, n.m. A metallic ring for the finger, curtains, etc. Ex.:

Anneau épiscopal. Anneaux gymnastiques.

Bague, n.f. Term reserved for rings worn on the finger. Ex.: Bague de flançailles. Bague d'améthyste.

Alliance, n.f. Wedding ring. Ex.: Alliance en or.

Rond, n.m. Ring (generally other than metallic) for various uses. Ex.:

Un rond de serviette. Faire des ronds dans l'eau.

155.

Ramener, v.t. To bring back again, with reference to persons (from mener = to lead). Ex.: Ramener un accusé au banc.

Rapporter, v.t. To bring back anything. Ex.: Rapporter-moi le livre que je vous ai prêté.

156.

Aube, n.f. Dawn. Denotes the first glimmer of daybreak.

Aurore, n.f. Dawn at the moment when the sky is tinged with a reddish glow. Ex.: Les lueurs de l'aube annoncent l'aurore.

Apparaître, v.i. To appear. Refers to things, etc., out of the ordinary. Ex.: Dieu apparut à Abram.

Paraître, v.i. To appear generally. Ex.: Paraître en public. Also employed in a figurative sense. Ex.: A ce qu'il paraît.

Comparaître, v.i. To appear (before a Court of Justice). Ex.:

Comparaître en justice.

158.

Appareil, n.m. The preparation or display connected with any ceremony, etc. Ex.: L'appareil d'une revue.

Apparat, n.m. Ostentation or exaggerated display. Ex.: Un festin d'apparat.

159.

Appas, n.m. Charm in the sense of allurement. Refers more to form or appearance. The term is often used in connection with things without merit, but against the attraction of which resistance is difficult. Ex.: Les appas de la fortune.

Attrait, n.m. Attraction. Denotes that a thing is agreeable on its own merit. Ex.: Se sentir de l'attrait pour la littérature.

Charme, n.m. Charm. Denotes a mysterious or irresistible attraction. Spell. Ex.: Être sous le charme de.

160.

Apprêts, n.m. Preparations immediately before anything is done. Ex.: Les apprêts d'un voyage (packing bags, etc.).

Préparatifs, n.m. Preparation for an event which is more or less distant. Ex.: Les préparatifs d'un voyage (decide route, clothing required, etc.).

161.

Apetisser, Rapetisser. These two words both mean "to make smaller", rapetisser implying a slower procedure. The latter term is, however, now generally used in preference to the former. Ex.: L'éloignement rapetisse les objets.

162.

Apprivoisé, adj. Tame. Refers to animals which have been caught wild and tamed.

Privé, adj. Tame. Said of animals born amongst, and reared by, human beings.

163.

Approbateur, adj. Approving. Implies the approval of persons. Ex.:

Battre des mains pour applaudir est un geste approbateur.

Approbatif, adj. Approving. Denotes the approval of things. Ex.:

Lever la main en geste approbatif.

164.

Apprendre, v.i. To learn from others voluntarily or involuntarily. Ex.: Apprendre la musique. Apprendre à mentir.

S'instruire, v.r. To acquire knowledge by one's own effort. Implies the will to learn. Ex.: S'instruire dans la jurisprudence.

Creuser, v.t. To go into or study a subject, etc.

Approfondir, v.t. To go into fully. Approfondir denotes a more thorough operation than that expressed by creuser.

166.

Apprécier, v.t. To value or estimate. Implies that the quality, condition, etc., of the object valued is taken into consideration. Ex.:

Apprécier le contenu d'une bibliothèque.

Estimer, v.t. To estimate. To fix an approximate value based on one's own opinion. Ex.: Estimer une propriété.

Évaluer, v.t. To fix a value for any specific purpose. Ex.: *Évaluer* une propriété aux fins d'hypothèques.

Priser, v.t. To value. The term is restricted to goods, etc., intended for sale by auction or otherwise.

167.

Apprêter, v.t. To prepare in the sense of getting ready for immediate use or action. Ex.: Apprêter à manger.

Disposer, v.t. To prepare in the sense of arranging or putting in order. Ex.: Disposer une salle pour une conférence.

Préparer, v.t. To prepare. Refers to more or less lengthy preparation carried out some time beforehand. Ex.: Il est avocat et il prépare son fils à suivre la même carrière.

168.

Apprendre, v.t. To teach. Implies the inculcation of knowledge. Ex.: Apprendre à lire à un enfant.

Enseigner, v.t. To give lessons. Ex.: Enseigner une langue étrangère. Instruire, v.t. To teach in the sense of educating or bringing up. Ex.: Instruire ses enfants est le premier devoir d'un père.

169.

S'approprier, v.r. To take possession of what is not one's property. Ex.: S'approprier un terrain.

S'attribuer, v.r. To claim on one's own authority. Ex.: S'attribuer un mérite.

S'arroger, v.r. To claim as a right. Ex.: S'arroger un privilège.

170.

Appointements, *n.m.* Wages. Salary. Applies to those employed in departments, offices, etc.

Gages, n.m. Wages, with reference to servants.

Salaire, n.m. Wages paid to professional workmen.

Traitement, n.m. Salary. Applies only to managers, directors, high officials, etc.

171.

Appréhender, v.t. To fear that which may possibly happen, whence the idea of taking precautions. Ex.; Elle se couvre bien car elle appréhende le froid.

- **Craindre**, v.t. To fear that which may probably or will certainly happen. Ex.: Craindre la mort.
- Avoir peur, v.i. To be afraid of (any present or imminent danger). Ex.: Cet enfant a peur de l'orage.
- Redouter, v.t. To fear (that against which resistance is difficult or impossible). Implies a kind of respect for the thing feared. Ex.: Criminal qui redoute la justice.

- Appliquer, v.t. To apply by spreading or laying over. Ex.: Appliquer une couche de peinture. Is also used figuratively. Ex.: Appliquer la loi.
- Apposer, v.t. To apply in the sense of fixing or fastening. Ex.: Apposer les scellés.

173.

- Appui, n.m. Support given to that which is likely to fall. Ex.: Se servir d'une canne comme appui.
- Soutien, n.m. Support given to that which bears a load. Ex.: Colonne de soutien.
- Support, n.m. Support given to keep anything in position. Ex.: Les supports d'une grille.

174.

Armes, n.f. Heraldic arms. Refers to the shield only.

Armoiries, n.f. Armorial bearing as a whole.

175.

- Après, adv. Afterwards. Denotes posteriority with the idea of a break or interval between the two events. Ex.: Il est mort dix ans après.
- Puis, adv. Then. Afterwards. Implies a certain order. Ex.: It m'a parlé de sa mère, puis de son père.
- Ensuite, adv. Then. Implies that the two events or circumstances follow each other without any intervening lapse of time. Ex.:

 La nouvelle de sa démission a été reçue et ensuite communiquée à la presse.

176.

- S'améliorer, v.r. To improve. Implies that a certain quality already oxists (améliorer = rendre meilleur). Ex.: Sa santé s'améliore de jour en jour.
- Se bonifier, v.r. To improve. Literally to make good (bonifier = rendre bon). Ex.: Le vin se bonifie en bouteille.

177.

- Arrêt, n.m. Judgment given by a high court such as the appeal court, assizes, etc.
- Jugement, n.m. Judgment given by a tribunal civil, court martial, etc. Sentence, n.f. Sentence as pronounced by a justice of the peace.

Arrosement, n.m. The act of watering. Ex.: L'arrosement d'un jardin.

Arrosage, n.m. Watering. Does not necessarily refer to the act itself. Ex.: Service d'arrosage.

179.

Asile, n.m. Refuge. Formerly used with reference to a retreat respected as inviolable; the word is now reserved to indicate a workhouse, infirmary or other similar refuge. Ex.: Les églises furent longtemps regardées comme des asiles inviolables. Asile de nuit.

Refuge, n.m. Refuge in the sense of retreat from danger, pursuit. Ex.: Dieu est un refuge pour l'opprimé.

180.

Arranger, v.t. To arrange. To put in order in the sense of assigning a place for anything. Ex.: Arranger des livres sur un rayon.

Ranger, v.t. To put away a thing in its proper place. Ex.: Rangez ces livres dans la bibliothèque.

181.

Assemblage, n.m. Collection of things having little or no connection with each other. Ex.: Assemblage de qualités et de défauts.

Assortiment, n.m. Collection or assortment of things of the same kind. Ex.: Un bel assortiment de soieries.

182.

Arracher, v.t. To wrest. Denotes violence with resistance or opposition. Ex.: Arracher des pommes de terre.

Ravir, v.t. To take away either by violence or stealth. Ex.: Ravir l'honneur à quelqu'un.

183.

Assiette, n.f. Permanent or topographical situation. Site. Ex.: L'assiette d'une ville.

Position, n.f. Position. Denotes more the manner in which placed. Ex.: Position prise par l'armée pour l'attaque.

Situation, n.f. Situation, with regard to the surroundings of anything. Ex.: La situation de cette ville est trés agréable.

184.

Assemblée, n.f. Meeting of a more or less formal nature. Applies to creditors, shareholders, government, etc. Ex.: Assemblée Constituante.

Réunion, n.f. Meeting, public or private. Implies that those present are, to a certain extent, in agreement with one another. Ex.: Réunion de famille.

Séance, n.f. Meeting. Refers more to the duration of same. Ex.:

Ouvrir la séance. La séance fut interminable.

- Assister, v.i. To attend or be present intentionally. Ex.: Assister à la messe.
- Etre présent, v.i. To be present unintentionally or by chance. Ex.:

 Il était présent au départ du bateau.
- Suivre, v.t. To attend several times in succession such as a course of lectures, etc. Ex.: Les cours de musique furent très suivis.

186.

Étancher, Désaltérer, v.t. These two words both mean "to quench" or "to slake". Désaltérer. however, is sufficient by itself when translating "to quench one's thirst", whereas étancher requires the addition of the word soif. Ex.: Étancher sa soif. La citronnade est une boisson qui désaltère.

187.

Assembler, Rassembler, v.t. These two words are employed indifferently in the sense of "to collect" or "assemble". Rassembler implies, however, the collection of things more or less scattered. Ex.: Assembler des troupes. Rassembler ses idées.

188.

- Asservissement, n.m. Servitude. Implies tyranny or oppression. Ex.: Tenir une nation dans l'asservissement.
- Assujettissement, n.m. State of subjection. Denotes dependence on the part of the subject. Ex.: Assujettissement à la mode.

 Sujétion, n.f. Subjection. Refers to the obligation itself to which one
- Sujétion, n.f. Subjection. Refers to the obligation itself to which one is subjected. Ex.: La mort est la porte par laquelle nous nous échappons enfin des sujétions de ce monde.

189.

- Assurer, v.t. To make fast. Literally to make sure. Ex.: Assurer la passerelle d'un bateau.
- Affermir, v.t. To make firm by consolidating. Ex.: Affermir un échaffaudage contre le vent.

190.

- Attaquer, v.t. To attack. Implies that the aggression is sudden and of short duration. Ex.: Attaquer quelqu'un dans la rue.
- S'attaquer à, v.r. To attack. Denotes a prepared attack which may last some time. Ex.: S'attaquer à la réputation de quelqu'un.

191.

- Attache, n.f. Attachment or liking for things of a worldly nature. Ex.:

 L'attache au pouvoir.
- Attachement, n.m. Attachment in the sense of real affection for a person. Ex.: Ce chien a un grand attachement pour son maître.

Atteindre, v.t. To reach. Implies the accomplishment of the act normally or without effort. Ex.: Les inondations ont atteint le chemin de fer.

Atteindre à, v.i. To reach. Denotes attainment by perseverance with a view to overcoming difficulty. Ex.: Atteindre au plus haut point de son ambition.

193.

Attiédissement, n.m. The act of cooling down or becoming lukewarm. Tiédeur, n.f. The state of that which is lukewarm.

194.

Attouchement, n.m. The act of touching with the hand. Ex.: Jésus Christ guérit souvent par le simple attouchement.

Tact, n.m. The sense of touch. Ex.: Chez les avengles le tact remplace souvent la vuc.

Toucher, n.m. Touch. Ex.: Le tact est le sens du toucher.

195.

Attendre, v.t. To expect that which may happen. Ex.: Je l'attends pour demain.

S'attendre à, v.r. To expect that which one is certain will happen. Ex.: Je m'attends à ce qu'il vienne demain.

Vouloir, v.i. To expect, i.e. to imagine. Expresses impossibility or extreme difficulty. Ex.: Comment voulez-vous que j'écrive avec une plume aussi mauvaise?

196.

Consideration, n.f. Consideration. Respect for what is due to a person. Ex.: Jouir d'une haute considération.

Egard, n.m. Consideration in the sense of deference to propriety. Ex.:

Manquer d'égards envers quelqu'un.

197.

Atterrage, n.m. The approach to land.

Atterrissage, n.m. The actual landing itself.

198.

Autres, pron., Autrui, n.m. These two words both mean "others".

Autrui is, however, confined to proverbs, poetical expressions, etc.

Ex.: Ilest de retour avant les autres. Ne convoitez pas le bien d'autrui.

199.

Avare, adj. Miserly. Denotes possession for the sake of possession only. Ex.: L'homme avare se prive de tout.

Avaricioux, adj. Said of persons who take all they can get and give as little as possible. Avaricious.

Avènement, n.m. Coming, with reference to special or important events. Ex.: L'avènement du Mcssic.

Venue, n.f. Coming, generally speaking. Ex.: Allées et venues.

201.

Avenir, n.m. Future. Refers more to the flight of time or succession of events. Ex.: À l'avenir vous me préviendrez avant de partir.

Futur, n.m. Future, with reference to human existence. Ex.: Nous ne savons pas ce que le futur nous réserve.

202.

Avarier, v.t. To damage or spoil. Used generally in connection with perishable foodstuffs, crops, etc. Ex.: Ces marchandises ont été avariées pendant le transport par chemin de fer.

Endommager, v.t. To damage property, belongings, etc. Ex.: La foudre a endommagé cette église.

Abîmer, v.t. To damage or spoil any article by crushing, dirtying, illuse, etc. Ex.: La pluie a abîmé mon chapeau.

Gâcher, v.t. To spoil through bad workmanship, incompetence, interference, etc. Ex.: Le mauvais temps a gâché notre excursion.

Gâter, v.t. To spoil or render unfit with reference to food. Ex.: L'humidité gâte les fruits.

To spoil (children). Ex.: Enfant gâté.

203.

Averer, v.t. To prove that a thing is true or real.

Vérifier, v.t. To examine in order to see whether a fact is true or otherwise. To verify.

Constater, v.t. To ascertain the truth of anything.

204.

Il y a, Il est, colloq. Both these expressions mean "there is" or "there are". Il y a refers, however, to a definite instance or instances whereas il est denotes vagueness and is only used in the abstract. Ex.: Il y a quarante membres de l'Académie Française appelés Immortels. Il est des crimes qui ne sont jamais découverts.

205.

Avertir, v.t. To inform beforehand. To warn. Ex.: Un coup de sifflet nous avertit de l'approche du train.

Aviser, v.t. To inform beforehand or advise, commercially speaking. Ex.: Je Vai avisé de Vexpédition des marchandises.

Conseiller, v.t. To advise in the sense of giving advice. Ex.: Je vous conseille de renoncer à ce projet.

Prévenir, v.t. To warn. Implies that the person warned will or should act on the information received. Ex.: Nous l'avons prévenu du danger qui le guettait.

À l'aveugle, adv. exp. Blindly. Denotes lack of intelligence or understanding. Ex.: Juger à l'aveugle.

Aveuglément., adv. Blindly, that is, without study or reflection. Ex.:

Acquiescer aveuglément à une demande.

207.

Aveuglement, n.m. Cécité, n.f. Both these words mean "blindness".

Aveuglement is, however, generally used in the figurative sense, cécité never.

208.

Avisé, adj. Cautious in the sense of taking everything into consideration. Circonspect, adj. Cautious in the sense of leaving nothing to chance. Circumspect.

Prudent, adj. Acting only after mature reflection. Prudent.

209.

Empire, n.m. Power or dominion acquired over, and as a result of, human weakness. Ex.: Exercer un empire absolu.

Pouvoir, n.m. Power delegated or communicated to any person or authority. Ex.: Il n'est pas en mon pouvoir de vous accorder cela.

Puissance, n.f. The effective power or authority of any person whether acquired by delegation, right or might. Ex.: Les hommes n'ont pas toujours mis leur puissance au service de la justice.

210.

Autour, prep. Round about. Denotes immediate proximity. Ex.:

Tourner autour de la question. Les ministres sont autour du roi.

Alentour, adv. Round about, in the sense of being in the neighbourhood. Ex.: La campagne d'alentour.

211.

Babiller, v.i. To say an abundance of things the substance of which amounts to nothing.

Caqueter, v.i. To talk loudly, to the inconvenience of others. To chatter.

Jaser, v.i. To talk for any length of time simply for the pleasure of talking.

Jacasser, v.i. To talk volubly.

Bavarder, v.i. To gossip. Implies an inclination to tell tales.

Jaboter, v.i. To talk softly, as of people conferring together.

212.

Bache, n.f. **Prélart**, n.m. These two words both mean "tarpaulin". *Prélart*, however, strictly applies to tarpaulins used on boats or ships.

Babiole, n.f. Trifle or knick-knack, intended to amuse children.

Bagatelle, n.f. Trifle. Denotes something of little value. Ex.: Acheter des bagatelles.

Brimborion, n.m. Familiar term for any small object of little or no value. Colifichet, n.m. Small trinket or trifle usually for personal attire.

214.

Bachot, n.m. Punt or small flat-bottomed boat for crossing rivers, etc. Canot, n.m. Boat (rowing, life-saving, motor, etc.).

Barque, n.f. Boat, larger than a canot and usually with sails.

Bateau, n.m. General term for a boat.

Chaloupe, n.f. A boat or launch. Ex.: Chaloupe canonnière. Chaloupe de pêche.

215.

Badaud, n.m. Simpleton who gapes with astonishment at everything he hears or sees.

Benêt, n.m. Simpleton whose extreme good nature or simplicity is imposed on by others.

Niais, n.m. Simpleton in the sense of being innocent or unsophisticated. Nigaud, n.m. Simpleton. Implies childish innocence coupled with a lack of refinement.

216.

Bagatelle, n.f. That which is of little importance. Ex.: Cette histoire n'est qu'une bagatelle.

Rien, n.m. That which is of no importance or value whatever. Ex.: Il s'emporte pour un rien.

Vétille, n.f. Trifle or insignificant obstacle unworthy of attention. Ex.:

Il ne s'arrète pas à des vétilles.

217.

Badiner, v.i. To trifle or play with. Ex.: On ne badine pas avec l'amour. Folâtrer, v.i. To be playful or frolicsome. Ex.: Folâtrer comme un enfant.

218.

Bafouer, v.t. To scoff at.

Conspuer, v.t. To revile or treat with scorn. Implies an unreserved expression of one's feelings.

Honnir, v.t. To scorn for the purpose of making one blush with shame. Vilipender, v.t. To revile or abuse. Denotes the desire to degrade or lower in estimation.

219.

Balbutier, v.i. To stammer. Denotes indistinct articulation. Ex.: Les ivrognes balbutient.

Bégayer, v.i. To stammer in the sense of hesitating or stuttering. Ex.:

Nos sentiments nous font quelquefois bégayer.

Bredouiller, v.i. To stammer or splutter as a result of talking too quickly. Ex.: Son empressement le fait bredouiller d'une façon lamentable.

Balancer, v.i. To hesitate between two alternatives.

Hésiter, v.i. To hesitate, generally speaking.

221.

Balafre, n.f. Large scar on the face resulting from a sword slash. Cicatrice, n.f. General term for a scar.

222.

Baille, n.f. Tub used on board ship.

Baquet, n.m. General term for a tub. Ex.: Baquet de blanchisseuse. Cuve, n.f. Large tub or vat.

Tonneau, n.m. Special term sometimes used for a tub. Ex.: Le tonneau de Diogènes.

223.

Bain, n.m. Bath. The liquid or solution in which anything is bathed. Ex.: Bain d'huile.

Bath. Refers to the operation as a whole. Ex.: Prendre un bain. Baignoire, n.f. The bath itself in which the operation is carried out. Ex.: Baignoire en émail.

224.

Baiser, v.t. To kiss ceremoniously other than the lips or face. Ex.:

Baiser le picd du Pape.

Embrasser, v.t. To kiss. To embrace. Ex.: Embrasser son enfant.

Accoler, v.t. To kiss, at the same time throwing one's arms around the neck of the person kissed.

Donner l'accolade, colloq. The French custom of kissing, on each cheek, the recipient of any honour, decoration.

225.

Bassin, n.m. Large basin having steep sides and a flat bottom, and generally made of zinc.

Bol, *n.m.* Basin (china or earthenware) semi-spherical in shape, such as is used for making puddings.

Jatte, n.f. A small bol.

Cuvette, n.f. Basin made of enamel, zinc, earthenware, etc., such as a wash-hand basin.

Bassine, n.f. Large metal basin or pan for culinary purposes.

226.

Bastonnade, n.f. Old form of punishment by flogging prescribed in prisons, etc. Ex.: Condamner à la bastonnade.

Fouettement, n.m. The action of flogging with a whip. Also used figuratively in the sense of whipping or stinging. Ex.: Fouettement In visage par la pluic.

Fustigation, n.f. The action of flogging with a stick or rod. Fustigation. Flagellation, n.f. Violent flogging with a stick, rod or whip. Flagellation. Denotes ignominy.

Baril, n.m. Barrel, such as used for packing fish.

Barillet, n.m. Small barrel or keg for spirits.

Tonneau, n.m. Barrel, generally for containing beer.

Fût, n.m., Futaille, n.f., Pièce, n.f., Barrique, n.f. These four words denote a wine barrel or cask having a certain capacity which, however, varies according to the district in which used.

Caque, n.f. Barrel for containing fish, gunpowder, grease, etc.

228.

Basting, n.m. Technical term for a plank roughly 2 inches thick by 6 inches wide.

Madrier, n.m. A large-sized plank.

Planche, n.f. Plank, generally speaking.

Ais, n.m. Thin board or plank cut to special dimensions for certain purposes. Ex.: Les ais d'une cloison. Ais de relieur, de vitrier.

229

Balle, n.f. Ball (of a cartridge). Also a small playing ball. Ex.:

Balle de tennis.

Bille, n.f. Ball (billiard). Ball bearings. Ex.: Roulement à billes.

Boule, n.f. Ball, generally speaking, especially that used when playing bowls or skittles. Ex.: Boule de neige. Coffret en forme de boule.

Boulet, n.m. Cannon ball.

Ballon, n.m. Large playing ball. A football.

Pelote, n.f. Large ball (of string, wool, etc.).

Peloton, n.m. Small ball (of thread, twine, silk, etc.).

230.

Barre, n.f. Bar, generally speaking. Ex.: Barre de fer. Barres parallèles.

Barreau, n.m. Small bar. Ex.: Barreau de grille. Barreaux de chaise. In legal parlance barre denotes the prisoners' bar or witness-box, barreau referring to lawyers. Ex.: Paraître à la barre. Barre des témoins. L'éloquence du barreau.

231.

Banqueroute, n.f. Culpable bankruptcy, attributable to mismanagement, incompetence, fraud, etc.

Faillite, n.f. Bankruptey as a result of adverse circumstances.

232.

Bandage, n.m. Steel or solid rubber tyre.

Pneumatique, w.m. Pneumatic tyre.

233.

Balnéable, adj. Bathing. Refers to water suitable for bathing in. Ex.: Eaux balnéables.

Balnéaire, *adj*. Said of anything in connection with bathing. Ex.: Station balnéaire.

[37]

Balle, n.f. Bale (of cotton, etc.). Ballot, n.m. Small bale or bundle.

235.

Bâtiment, n.m. Building, generally speaking. Ex.: Bâtiment de six étages.

Bâtisse, n.f. Large building in brick or stone, uninteresting from an artistic point of view, such as a factory, barracks, etc.

Local, n.f. A building considered from the point of view of its situation, arrangement or purpose. Premises. Ex.: Locaux insalubres.

Édifice, n.m. Large or imposing building such as a cathedral.

236.

Bénévole, adj. Kind or gentle. Ex.: Lecteur bénévole. Bienveillant, adj. Kind or well wishing. Ex.: Accueil bienveillant. Bienfaisant, adj. Kind or well intentioned. Ex.: Des soins bienfaisants. Bénin, adj. Kind, in the sense of good-natured. Ex.: Caractère bénin.

237.

Bêcher, v.t. To dig with a spade.

Creuser, v.t. To dig with any implement. Implies depth.

Piocher, v.t. To dig with a pick.

Retourner, v.t. To dig up in the sense of turning over.

Fouiller, v.t. To search for by digging.

238.

Bélandre, n.f. Dutch canal barge.

Chaland, n.m. Small canal or river barge.

Péniche, n.f. Barge of about 200 tons' capacity.

239.

Beau, adj. Handsome or good-looking.

Bellot, adj. Handsome or good-looking. Familiar term generally applied to children or young people. Ex.: Qu'elle est bellotte!

240.

Banlieue, n.f. Outlying suburbs. **Faubourg**, n.m. Immediate suburbs.

241.

Bénéfice, n.m. Profit, generally in a pecuniary sense. Ex.: Le bilan accuse des bénéfices considérables. "Profit and loss" is, however, translated by Profits et pertes.

Profit, n.m. Profit in the sense of advantage. Ex.: Tirer profit d'une affaire.

242.

Bâtiment, n.m. A large ship. Ex.: Bâtiment de guerre. Navire, n.m. Ship, generally speaking.

Battre, v.t. To strike repeatedly and intentionally. To beat.

Frapper, v.t. To strike once. To hit.

Férir, v.t. To strike. This verb is now obsolete and only used in the expression sans coup férir. The past participle féru is, however, employed in a figurative sense as meaning "smitten". Ex.: Il est féru de cette jeune fille.

244.

Bâton, n.m. A rough stick used as a help when walking. Ex.: L'aveugle se sert généralement d'un bâton.

Canne, n.f. Walking-stick. Denotes a finished or ornamented article. Ex.: Canne en bois de laurier.

245.

Bâtir, v.t. To build. Denotes simply the work of building or causing to be built, without any technical consideration. Ex.: Il s'est fait bâtir une maison près de la gare.

Construire, v.t. To build. Implies the order or arrangement of the different materials used. Ex.: La construction de la Tour Eiffel exigea des fondations spéciales.

Édifier, v.t. To build anything of a monumental nature. The word is generally employed in a historical and absolute sense. Ex.: Salomon édifia le Temple à Jérusalem.

246.

Bésicles, n.f. Spectacles. The term strictly refers to the earliest glasses used and is now employed in an ironical sense only. Ex.: *Mettez vos bésicles*.

Lunettes, n.f. The general term for spectacles fitted with side pieces for fixing behind the ears.

Lorgnon, n.m. Spectacles without side pieces.

Face à main, n.m. Ladies' spectacles fitted with handle for holding in position.

Binocle, n.m. Double eye-glass. A lorgnon.

247.

Béret, n.m. Sailor's cap. Soft peakless cap, varying in shape, worn by children, students and certain infantry regiments.

Calot, n.m. Boat-shaped cap worn by certain regiments.

Bonnet de police, n.m. A calot worn with undress uniform.

Calotte, n.f. Skull cap.

Casquette, n.f. The ordinary cloth peaked cap worn by civilians.

Képi, n.m. Peaked military cap of special shape.

248.

Besogne, n.f. Work necessary or required to be done. Ex.: J'ai une besogne urgente à faire.

Travail, n.m. Work in general, from the point of view of the workman. Ex.: Le travail c'est la santé.

Labeur, n.m. Work, in the sense of toil or labour. Ex.: Jouir du fruit de ses labeurs.

Ouvrage, n.m. Work. Denotes strictly what is accomplished or produced by hand. Ex.: Ouvrage de maçonnerie.

Any literary work or production. Ex.: Faire publier un ouvrage.

Œuvre, n.f. Work. Denotes any literary or artistic production of merit. Ex.: Les œuvres de Voltaire. Deed or act. Ex.: Œuvres de charité. Work in the abstract. Ex.: Se mettre à l'œuvre.
Travaux, n.m. The whole of any work or works of a technical nature

Travaux, n.m. The whole of any work or works of a technical nature such as building, engineering, etc. Ex.: Travaux de construction. Travaux publics.

249.

Bercail, n.m. The fold, considered from without. Ex.: Les moutons rentrent au bercail.

Bergerie, n.f. The fold, considered from within. Ex.: Les moutons sont dans la bergerie.

250.

Béni, pa. p. Blessed by God or others. Refers to the blessing of persons only. Ex.: Béni soit Dieu.

Bénit, pa. p. Blessed by a religious ceremony. Refers to things only. Ex.: Eau bénite.

251.

Besace, n.f. Beggar's bag or wallet.

Bissac, n.m. Bag or wallet as carried by peasants, itinerant workmen, etc.

252.

Bévue, n.f. Mistake or error due to thoughtlessness, ignorance, inattention, etc. Blunder. Ex.: Saluer un awugle d'un coup de chapeau est une bévue.

Erreur, n.f. Error or mistake, generally speaking. Ex.: Vous faites erreur.

Méprise, n.f. Error or mistake in the sense of misapprehension. Ex.:

Prendre au loin un mulet pour un cheval est une méprise.

Gaffe, n.f. Familiar term for a blunder. Ex.: Faire une gaffe.

253.

Beaucoup, adv. Many. Ex.: Raconter beaucoup d'histoires.

Bien, adv. Many. Implies the addition of surprise, satisfaction, irony, etc. Ex.: Voila bien des histoires!

254.

Aventurier, n.m. Adventurer. One who lives by his wits or at the expense of others. Ex.: L'aventurier tire profit de la crédulité des autres.

Aventureux, n.m. Adventurous person. One whose character leads him to take risks or engage in hazardous enterprises. Ex.: L'aventureux se lance où le prudent hésite.

Bijou, n.m. Personal jewel. A bijou is generally smaller and of less value than a joyau.

Joyau, n.m. Official or state jewel for ceremonial purposes. Ex.: Les joyaux de la couronne.

256.

Doit et avoir, n.m. The debit and credit sides of an account. Ex.: Etablir un compte par doit et avoir.

Débit et crédit, *n.m.* The amount or amounts with which a person's account is debited and credited respectively.

257.

Bestiaux, n.m. Cattle of all kinds considered individually. Ex.: Mettre des bestiaux en pâture.

Bétail, n.m. Cattle or livestock considered collectively. Ex.: Le gros bétail comprend le cheval, le bœuf, le mulet, l'âne; les moutons, les chèvres et les porcs constituent le menu bétail.

258.

Betise, n.f. Foolishness as a result of ignorance or lack of intelligence. Ex.: Dire des bêtises.

Sottise, n.f. Foolishness resulting from wrong ideas or judgment. Ex.:

C'est une sottise de se croire infaillible en toutes choses.

259.

Binette, n.f. Small hoe for weeding, etc.

Houe, n.f. Hoe.

Beuchon, n.m. Double-sided binette.

Binoche, n.f. Two-pronged hoe.

Sarcloir, n.m. Hoe for weeding crops.

260.

Blafard, adj. Pale in the sense of wan or sallow. Ex.: Lueur blafarde. Teint blafard.

Blême, adj. Pale or white as a result of fear, illness, etc. Ex.: Visage blême.

Have, adj. Pale (of faces). Denotes in addition a wasted or dismal appearance.

Pâle, adj. General term for "pale".

261

Blamer, v.t. To blame, generally speaking.

Reprendre, v.t. To blame, at the same time pointing out what is wrong. Ex.: Il est du devoir des parents de reprendre leurs enfants quand ils ont tort.

Gronder, v.t. To scold or chide.

Crier, v.i. To scold or grumble at loudly. Refers more to the noise made.

Blé, n.m. Wheat or corn in general. Ex.: Champ de blé. Epi de blé. **Froment**, n.m. Wheat, strictly speaking, as opposed to other cereals. Ex.: Champ ensemencé de froment.

Se blottir, v.r. To crouch. Ex.: Se blottir dans un coin.

Se tapir, v.r. To crouch in an effort to hide oneself. Ex.: Se tapir derrière une haie.

264.

Bluter, v.t. To bolt or sift flour.

Tamiser, v.t. To sift, generally speaking.

Sasser, v.t. To sift ground material, such as flour, plaster, etc. Cribler, v.t. To sift or screen coal, gravel, etc.

Passer à la claie, colloq. To sift sand, stones, etc., by means of a claie or large wirework sieve.

265.

Bienséance, n.f. Propriety of speech or conduct from a social point of view. Ex.: Conduite contraire à la bienséance.

Convenance, n.f. Established principles or customs regarding conduct or behaviour. Ex.: Observer les convenances.

Décence, n.f. Propriety or decency from a moral point of view.

Décorum, n.m. Propriety of conduct. Decorum. Implies a certain punctiliousness.

Biffer, v.t. To cancel by crossing or striking out.

Effacer, v.t. To strike or cross out so as to render illegible. To efface.

Rayer, v.t. To cancel by a single stroke of the pen.

Raturer, v.t. To correct by crossing or striking out.

267.

Bigarreau, n.m. Red or white-heart cherry.

Cerise, n.f. Cherry.

Merise, n.f. The wild cherry.

268.

Blessure, n.f. Wound caused by a blow or injury. Ex.: Sa blessure provient d'une chute.

Plaie, n.f. A sore or breakage of the skin resulting from an injury or some internal disorder. Ex.: La plaie provenant d'une brûlure est parfois très douloureuse.

Blessure and plaie are both used figuratively. Ex.: L'alcoolisme est une des plus grandes plaies de l'humanité. Les blessures de l'amour propre.

269.

Largeur, Laize, n.f. These two words both mean "width". Laize is, however, only used in connection with cloth.

Bocage, n.m. Grove or small shady wood.

Bosquet, n.m. A clump of trees. A thicket.

Boqueteau, n.m. A small bosquet or thicket with undergrowth. A spinney.

271.

Bossu, adj. Humpbacked. Generally restricted to persons or animals. Ex.: Le bison est bossu.

Gibbeux, adj. Having a hump, protuberance, etc. Gibbous. Ex.:

Les montagnes donnent à la terre une apparence gibbeuse.

272.

Étrange, adj. Strange, generally speaking. Ex.: Une histoire étrange. Bizarre, adj. Strange in the sense of whimsical or fantastic. Ex.:

Avoir des idées bizarres.

Baroque, adj. Strange in the sense of odd or peculiar as regards dress, style, etc. Ex.: Costume baroque.

273

Bluette, n.f. Small spark, of short duration, such as given off by steel. Étincelle, n.f. Spark from a fire, capable of igniting. Flammèche, n.f. A small red-hot particle from a fire. A large spark.

274.

Bord, n.m. General term for the edge of any surface, etc. Ex:: Les bords d'une table.

Bordure, n.f. That which serves to mark or ornament an edge. An edging or border. Ex.: Bordure de fleurs. Bordure de trottoir.

Lisière, n.f. Edge or outskirts of a field, wood, etc. Ex.: La lisière d'un bois. Each of the two edges of a piece of cloth which determine its width.

Liséré, n.m. The edging or piping of cloth or clothing. Ex.: Vétement à liséré de soie. The edge of tape, cloth, etc., differing in colour from the remainder of the piece. Ex.: Ruban blanc à liséré rouge.

Rive, n.f. The sloping edge or bank of a river, canal, etc. Ex.: La rive droite de la Seine.

Rivage, n.m. Water's edge or sea-shore. The word is used in connection with the sea or large rivers only. Ex.: Gagner le rivage.

Confins, n.m. Border or extreme limit. Confines. (The word is only used in the plural.) Ex.: Les confins de la terre, de l'Europe.

Berge, n.f. The raised bank, more or less inclined, of a canal or river. The word also denotes the road or path on the top of such bank. Ex.: La berge d'un canal, d'un fleuve.

275.

Boiter, v.i. To limp or be lame, generally speaking. Ex.: Ce cheval boite.

Clocher, v.i. To limp, causing the body to sway on both sides. The word is, however, employed in a figurative sense as indicating imperfection. Ex.: Vers qui cloche.

Attendrissement, n.m. Momentary tenderness as a result of pity, compassion, etc. Ex.: Larmes d'attendrissement.

Tendresse, n.f. Characteristic tenderness. Denotes a natural disposition to be kind or affectionate. Ex.: La tendresse d'une mère pour son enfant.

Tendreté, n.f. Tenderness (of meat, vegetables, etc.).

277.

Borne, n.f. Limit beyond which it is impossible to go. Ex.: Les bornes de l'esprit humain.

Limite, n.f. Limit. That which one may or should not exceed. Ex.:

Limite de vitesse.

Terme, n.m. Limit or extent to which one may go. Ex.: Il faut mettre un terme à ces extravagances.

278.

Boue, n.f. General term for the mud on roads, etc.

Fange, n.f. Liquid mud. Mire. Denotes something foul or unwholesome.

Crotte, n.f. Mud (when found on clothes, boots, etc.).

Limon, n.m. Mud carried along by rivers or streams.

Vase, n.f. Mud as found at the bottom of lakes, ponds and sometimes the sea.

Bourbe, n.f. Thick mud at the bottom of stagnant water.

279.

Bouffonnerie, n.f. Joke lacking refinement. Buffoonery.

Facétie, n.f. Facetious joke.

Plaisanterie, n.f. Harmless joke within the bounds of propriety. Ex.:

Il m'a raconté cela par plaisanterie.

280.

Bougie, n.f. Wax (paraffin, stearine, etc.) candle.

Chandelle, n.f. Tallow candle, as used before the advent of the bougic. Cierge, n.m. Church candle.

281.

Bossuer, Bosseler, v.t. These two words both mean "to dent". Bossuer, however, denotes a single large dent such as a hat might receive, whereas bosseler refers to the small dents usually found on silverware, etc.

282.

Botte, n.f. Top boot, reaching to the knee or above.

Bottine, n.f. Half or ankle boot.

Chaussure, n.f. Footwear, generally speaking. Ex.: Marchand de chaussures.

Bouclier, n.m. General term for a shield. Ex.: Bouclier de canon. Égide, n.m. Shield or protection. The word has a mythological origin and is only used figuratively. Ex.: Se placer sous l'égide de quelqu'un. Écu, n.m. Warrior's shield bearing a coat of arms.

Écusson, n.m. Shield or escutcheon. (Heraldry.)

284.

Bougonner, Grommeler, v.i. To grumble or mutter discontentedly.

Bougonner implies, however, that the action is more to oneself.

Grogner, v.i. To express one's discontent with a sort of growl.

Marmonner, Marmotter, v.i. To mutter between one's teeth in the sense of pronouncing indistinctly. To mumble.

Maronner, Gronder. To grumble in a general sense. Maronner is the familiar term.

Murmurer, v.i. To mutter or murmur.

285.

Bourg, n.m. Large compact village, almost a town, where the market for the district is held.

Bourgade, n.f. Large straggling village.

286.

Bourrasque, Rafale, n.f. Both these words mean "a squall", although bourrasque denotes more particularly a sudden gust of wind at sea.

287.

Bourse, n.f. Small handbag for containing money. Ex.: Bourse de fantaisie.

Porte-monnaie, n.m. Small purse, such as carried in the pocket.

Bourse is invariably used in the figurative sense with reference to money. Ex.: Avoir une bourse bien garnie.

288.

Bouse, n.f. Ox or cow dung.

Fiente, n.f. Animal excrement in general.

Crotte, n.f. Term applied to the excrement of certain animals such as dogs, mice, hares, rabbits.

289.

Boussole, n.f. Magnetic compass.

Compas, n.m. Drawing compasses. Also used for the ship's compass.

290.

Boutique, n.f., Magasin, Débit, n.m. Shop. A boutique is generally smaller than a magasin. A débit is a licensed shop (wine, tobacco, etc.)

Branches, n.f. The individual branches of a tree.

Ramure, n.f., Branchage, n.m. The branches, considered collectively, of a tree. Ramure applies more particularly to very tall or large trees.

Ramée, n.f. The leafy boughs or branches of a tree, forming a bower or arbour. Ex.: Sous la verte ramée.

Branches, with their leaves, cut from a tree and reserved for use as fuel or fodder.

292.

Branler, v.t. To shake or move from one side to the other. Ex.:

Branler la tête.

"To shake the head" (negatively) is, however, translated by Secour la tête.

Ébranler, v.t. To shake so as to cause to tremble or quiver. Ex.:

Le vent fait ébranler sa maison.

Secouer, v.t. To shake energetically. Ex.: Arbre secoué par le vent. To shake off. Ex.: Secouer la poussière de ses pieds.

Agiter, v.t. To shake in order to stir up. Ex.: Agiter une bouteille de médecine.

293.

Boulon, n.m. Screwed bolt for engineering or constructional purposes. **Verrou**, n.m. Door bolt.

Targette, n.f. Small door bolt.

294.

Bouffi, adj. Swollen in the sense of being puffy or bloated. Ex.: Avoir des yeux bouffis.

Boursouflé, adj. Swollen. Generally employed in connection with the skin. Ex.: Visage boursouflé.

Enflé, adj. Swollen or inflated as the result of internal pressure or disturbance. Ex.: Avoir le bras enflé.

Gonflé, adj. Swollen or inflated to an extreme degree. Ex.: Un cadavre gonflé d'eau.

295.

Livre, n.m. General term for a book.

Bouquin, n.m. Old or second-hand book of little value. The word is also employed as a familiar term for books in general. Ex.: Aimer les bouquins.

296.

Artificieux, adj. Crafty or cunning. Denotes the employment of skill or method for any purpose. Ex.: Moyen artificieux.

Astucieux, adj. Crafty or deceitful with intent to do harm. Ex.:

Adversaire astucieux.

Fin, adj. Cunning in the sense of shrewd or artful. Ex.: Jouer au plus fin.

Finaud, adj. Cunning or artful beneath an appearance of simplicity. Ex.: Paysan finaud.

- Rusé, adj. Crafty or cunning. Denotes a character addicted to deception or trickery. Ex.: Une rusée commère.
- Malin, adj. Shrewd or artful. Implies an element of cleverness. Ex.: Il est trop malin pour s'y laisser prendre.

- **Bout**, n.m. The end of anything with regard to its length. Ex.: Le bout d'un bâton.
- **Extremité**, n.f. The end, or part farthest from the centre of any surface, body, etc. Extremity.
- Fin, n.f. The end. Refers to extent or duration only. Ex.: La fin de la vie.

298.

- Briller, v.i. To shine in the sense of being bright. Ex.: Les étoiles brillent.
- Luire, v.i. To shine by producing or giving out light. Ex.: Le soleil luit.
- Reluire, v.i. To shine. Said of polished surfaces which reflect light. Ex.: Toute surface polie reluit.

299.

- Briser, v.t. To break in small pieces or débris. Ex.: Briser un verre. Casser, v.t. To break so as to render useless. Ex.: Casser un carreau. Se casser le bras.
- Fracasser, v.t. To break noisily or violently. To shatter. Ex.: Fracasser un bol.
- Concasser, v.t. To break up or crush (stones, coke, etc.).
- Rompre, v.t. To break by bending. To snap. Ex.: Rompre un roseau.

 To break up or disintegrate. Ex.: Rompre une assemblée. Rompre le pain.

300.

- **Brasero**, **Brasier**, *n.m.* Synonymous terms for a portable wood or coal fire such as used by contractors, etc. *Brasero*, however, strictly refers to the apparatus used in Spain instead of fixed fireplaces.
- Braisière, n.f. Recipient for containing live braise or charcoal.

301.

- **Brigue**, n.f. Intrigue or secret manœuvre on behalf of any person. Ex.: S'appuyer sur la brigue pour son avancement. Open manœuvre in the sense of canvassing, soliciting, etc. Ex.: La brigue des votes.
- Cabale, n.f. Cabal or secret manœuvre against any thing or person. Ex.: Monter une cabale contre une pièce de théatre.
- Intrigue, n.f. Secret manœuvre employed by one or more persons for any purpose. Intrigue.

302.

- Complot, n.m. Secret arrangement between a number of persons for any criminal purpose. Plot. Ex.: Tramer un complot.
- Conspiration, n.f. Secret arrangement between a large number of persons for any purpose generally directed against public or government affairs. Conspiracy.

Conjuration, *n.f.* Conspiracy, armed or otherwise, for the purpose of bringing about a revolution, etc., the conspirators having sworn not to betray their cause.

303.

Brillant, n.m. Brightness, with reference to light, metals, precious stones, etc. Ex.: Le brillant de l'acier. Also used figuratively. Ex.: Discours qui a du brillant.

Éclat, n.m. Brightness (of a fire, the sun, etc.). Brilliance in the sense of magnificence or splendour. Ex.: L'éclat des cérémonies.

Lustre, n.m. Brightness in the sense of being shiny. Lustre. Ex.:

Le lustre d'une fourrure.

304.

Brouiller, v.t. To confuse or disarrange intentionally. Ex.: Brouiller ses papiers.

Embrouiller, v.t. To confuse or jumble. Generally used in a figurative sense. Ex.: *Embrouiller une question*.

305.

Burin, n.m. Chisel for cutting metal.

Bédane, n.m. Bolt or cross-cut chisel. Also a mortise chisel.

Ciseau. General term for a carpenter's chisel.

Tranche, n.f. Anvil chisel.

306.

Broc, n.m. Jug such as used for toilet purposes. A large wooden jug used by wine merchants.

Cruche, n.f. Earthenware jug or pitcher for water.

Cruchon, n.m. A small cruche or earthenware jug.

307.

Brocard, n.m. Gibe or taunt levelled at any class of people or at any individual person concerning his dignity or official position.

Lardon, n.m. Gibe or taunt of a personal nature. Lardon is more familiar than brocard.

308.

Broncher, Chopper, v.i. To stumble slightly. Chopper is the familiar term. Ex.: Cheval qui bronche.

Trébucher, v.i. To stumble to the extent of almost or completely losing one's balance.

309.

Arbuste, n.m. A bush or shrub. Ex.: Le rosier et le chèvrefeuille sont des arbustes.

Arbrisseau, n.m. Small tree capable of sheltering. Ex.: L'aubépine et le lilas sont des arbrisseaux.

Buisson, n.m. Clump of low bushes.

310.

Forêt, n.f. General term for a forest.

Futaie, n.f. Forest of lofty or full-grown trees.

Bois, n.m. General term for a wood.

Broussaille, n.f. Undergrowth or scrub.

Taillis, n.m. A copse or wood composed of trees for periodical cutting. Fourré, n.m. Thick wood, difficult to penetrate.

312.

Broyer, v.t. To crush or break up by grinding. Ex.: Broyer des couleurs.

Piler, v.t. To crush or break up by pounding or hammering. Ex.: Piler des briques.

Pulvériser, v.t. To reduce to powder. To pulverize.

Ecraser, v.t. To crush in the sense of flattening. Ex.: Ecraser un ver. Triturer, v.t. To crush or grind to a fine powder. To triturate.

313.

Clairon, n.m. General term for a bugle.

Bugle, n.m. A bugle with keys like a cornet.

314.

Bruit, n.m. Noise in a general sense. Ex.: Faire du bruit.

Tapage, n.m. Great noise caused, strictly speaking, by knocking. The word is, however, used to denote a row of any kind. Ex.: Un tapage infernal.

Vacarme, n.m. Noise in the sense of din or uproar. Ex.: Le vacarme des rues de Paris.

Fracas, n.m. Noise caused by smashing, etc. A crash.

Turnulte, n.m. Noise caused by disorder, excitement, etc. Turnult.

Potin, Chahut, *n.m.* Slang expressions signifying a disturbance or uproar. A shindy.

Charivari, n.m. Strictly speaking, a disturbance made to express disapproval. The term is, however, generally employed to denote a row or hubbub of any description.

Tintamarre, n.m. Din or clatter. Implies the addition of disorder or confusion.

315.

But, n.m. Purpose or object. That which one aims at or strives for. Ex.: Il l'a fait dans le seul but de vous être agréable.

Dessein, n.m. Intention or design. Denotes the determination to attain any but or object. Ex.: Il est parti dans le dessein de ne plus revenir.

Vue, n.f. Object or view. Implies the wish that an effort will succeed in its purpose. Ex.: Avoir quelque chose en vue.

316.

Caboche, n.f. Large-headed nail.

Pointe, n.f. Small nail with parallel sides.

Clou, n.m. General term for a nail.

Semence, n.f. Brads or small tacks. Tin tacks.

Cache-nez, n.m. Large woollen wrap or muffler.

Fichu, n.m. Large neckerchief worn by ladies.

Foulard, n.m. Large silk neckerchief.

Cache-col, n.m. Small neckerchief worn under the overcoat.

318.

Cacher, v.t. To hide in a general sense. Cacher un trésor. The word is also used figuratively. Ex.: Cacher la vérité.

Céler, v.t. To hide in the sense of keeping secret. Ex.: Céler ses sentiments.

Voiler, v.t. To hide or conceal under cover of something else. Ex.: Des nuages voilent le soleil.

Recéler, v.t. To hide in the sense of receiving and harbouring unlawfully. Ex.: Recéler des bijoux volés. Recéler un déscrieur.

319.

Bicoque, n.f. A miserable little house. A hovel. Ex.: Quelle bicoque / Chaumière, n.f. Cottage or small dwelling-place covered with chaume (thatched).

Maisonette, n.f. Small house.

320.

Hiémal, adj. Belonging to or concerning winter. Ex.: Plante hiémale. Hivernal, adj. Wintry. Ex.: Temps hivernal.

Hibernal, adj. Taking place during winter. Hibernal. Ex.: Travaux hibernaux.

321.

Cabane, n.f. Very small cabin or hut roughly built of poor materials. Ex.: Cabane de berger.

Baraque, n.f. Hut such as used by soldiers, showmen, etc.

Baraquement, n.m. Strictly speaking, a collection or group of huts. The word is, however, frequently employed to indicate a baraque or single hut.

Cahute, n.f. Small wooden hut or cabin built of very rough materials. Hutte, n.f. Primitive hut such as used by savages.

Case, n.f. A negro hut or cabin. Ex.: La case de l'oncle Tom.

322.

Cacheter, v.t. To close by means of a seal. Ex.: Cacheter une lettre. Clore, v.t. To close permanently or for some time. Ex.: Clore une séance. Clore une lettre.

Fermer, v.t. To close that which may be opened and closed alternatively. Ex.: Fermer une porte, un livre.

323.

Cadeau, Présent, n.m. Present. A cadeau is less important or valuable than a présent.

Cadre, n.m. General term for a frame. Ex.: Le cadre d'un tableau. Encadrement, n.m. Strictly speaking, the framing, or placing in a frame, of anything. Ex.: Encadrement d'un Corot. The word also denotes the framework or border completely surrounding a window, carpet, etc. L'encadrement d'une fenêtre.

325.

Caducité, n.f. Decay or caducity.

Décrépitude, n.f. The last stages of decay. Decrepitude.

Vétusté, n.f. Decay as a result of old age. Ex.: Tomber de vétusté.

326.

Cahot, n.m. A jolt. Denotes any individual jerk or movement.
Cahotage, n.m. A jolting in the sense of a series or succession of jolts.
Cahotement, n.m. The action of jolting. Ex.: Le cahotement d'une voiture.

327.

Calme, adj. Calm. Denotes a relative condition, not necessarily permanent.

Tranquille, adj. Calm or tranquil by nature. Implies unchangeability. Posé, adj. Calm in the sense of being staid. Refers to persons only. Rassis, adj. Calm in the sense of being collected. (Said of persons.) Implies previous agitation or excitement.

Coi, adj. Tranquil or calm. Implies the absence of noise. The word is generally confined to the expressions: Se tenir coi. Rester, demeurer coi.

328.

Campagnard, n.m. Person who resides in the country. Paysan, n.m. A peasant or rustic.

329.

Canari, n.m. The yellow canary bird belonging to the Canary Islands. Serin, n.m. The general name for the canary family of birds.

330.

Capter, v.t. To captivate or win by loyal or underhand means. Implies intention. Ex.: Il réussit à capter l'attention de son auditoire.

Captiver, v.t. To captivate or win on merit, quality, etc., often unintentionally. Ex.: Son charme nous captiva tous.

331.

Casserole, n.f. General term for a saucepan.

Marmite, n.f. A large pot or saucepan with either two curved side handles or one over the top.

Caquerolle, n.f. A three-legged skillet or saucepan.

Cassotte, n.f. Small saucepan with a long handle, for drawing water. Fait-tout, n.m. An earthenware or iron pot with side handles and a lid.

Carrosse, n.m. Large coach for family or ceremonial purposes. Coche, n.m. Travelling or stage coach.

Diligence, n.f. The travelling coach which succeeded the coche.

333.

En cas, prep. exp. In case of. Refers to no specific eventuality. Ex.:

En cas de danger tirer l'anneau.

Au cas, Dans le cas, prep. exp. In case. These two expressions are synonymous and denote some special or particular event. Ex.:

Au cas où il arriverait prevenez-moi.

334.

Carrelet, n.m. A plaice of the genus platessa vulyaris. Plie, n.m. General term for the plaice family of fishes.

335.

Canaille, n.f. A vulgar or disreputable person of any class. Ex.: Celui qui vole son prochain est une canaille.

Coquin, n.m. A rogue or rascal. Implies vulgarity. (The term was originally applied, in this sense, to the lowest kitchen employees.) Rogue, playfully speaking. Ex.: Mon coquin de fils.

Polisson, n.m. Blackguard or low fellow. (The term was originally ascribed, in this sense, to vagabonds.)

A ragamuffin. (Also frequently used, with reference to children, as term of endearment. Ex.: C'est un petit polisson.)

A licentious individual. A libertine.

Voyou, n.m. A young street blackguard or ruffian. A hooligan.

Goujat, n.m. A low vulgar individual. (Originally a soldier's servant.)

Fripouille, n.f. Popular or familiar term for a royou (q.v.).

Crapule, n.f. A crapulous or thoroughly debauched person.

Misérable, n.m. An unprincipled person. A scoundrel or villain.

Pleutre, n.m. A dastard or cad.

Vaurien, n.m. A worthless fellow.

Arsouille, n.m. A low erapulous ead. This term is the worst of its kind which can be applied to a person.

Bandit, n.m. A ruffian or vagabond (from bandito, the Italian for a bandit or robber).

Gredin, n.m. A scamp or rascal. Denotes a person without honour and unworthy of consideration.

Garnement, n.m. A scapegrace or ne'er-do-well.

Scélérat, n.m. A person who has committed, or is capable of committing, some serious crime.

Chenapan, n.m. A thorough rogue or rascal. A rapscallion.

Gueusard, n.m. A blackguard or loafer. Implies extreme poverty.

336.

Carreau, n.m. Small pane of glass, strictly speaking, square, for windows, etc. Ex.: Casser un carreau.

Vitre, n.f. Pane of glass, larger than a carreau, for doors, windows, etc. Ex.: L'explosion fit trembler les vitres.

Vitrail, n.m. Window of leaded (stained) glass, such as used in churches. Vitrage, n.m. The glass windows, doors, etc., of a building, collectively speaking. Ex.: Le vitrage d'un hotel.

A glass partition.

Vitrine, n.f. The glass part of a shop window.

337.

Cadet, adj. The younger of two brothers or sisters. Ex.: Frère cadet. The younger or youngest of all the brothers or sisters. Ex.: C'est la sœur cadette de mes filles.

The youngest of all the members of the family. Ex.: L'enfant cadet d'une famille. The word denotes rank or distinction.

Puisné, adj. Younger. Denotes order as regards birth. Ex.: Mon frère puisné.

Cantatrice, n.f. A female professional vocalist possessing an excellent voice, good musical education, and a certain reputation.

Chanteuse, n.f. A female vocalist, not necessarily a cantatrice.

339.

Fripon, n.m. Rogue in the sense of a cheat or trickster. Ex.: Un maître fripon.

Rogue (said of a malicious or mischievous child). Ex.: Ah! le petit

Escroc, n.m. A swindler or sharper.

Carottier (or Carotteur), n.m. A "wheedler" or "twister". Filou, n.m. A cheat at gambling. Implies cleverness.

Tricheur, n.m. One who does not play fair with regard to games or unimportant things. A cheat.

Fourbe, n.m. A rogue or knave who resorts to treacherous means in order to deceive or cheat.

340.

Car. conj. For, when meaning "because". The word announces a reason or explanation, and often a development. Ex.: Les jours sont courts car nous sommes au mois de décembre.

Parce que, conj. Because. Unlike car, the term is used when replying to a question. Ex.: Il n'a pu signer parce qu'il ne sait pas écrire. Pourquoi hésite-t-elle? Parce qu'elle a peur de se tromper.

A cause de, prep. exp. Because of. Ex.: Il n'est pas venu à cause du mauvais temps.

341.

Carcasse, n.f. The framework of, e.g. a lamp-shade, hat, etc.

Charpente, n.f. The wooden or metal framework (i.e. joists, beams, rafters) of a building.

Fuselage, n.m. The framework of an aeroplane.

Bâti, n.m. The framework or body of a machine. Ex.: Bâti de métier.

- **Casque,** n.m. Helmet, such as worn by soldiers, firemen, policemen, etc. Denotes a special head protection not necessarily corresponding to the remainder of the attire.
- **Heaume**, n.m. Helmet, such as worn in the Middle Ages and generally forming part of a suit of armour.

343.

- Canevas, n.m. Outline or groundwork of a painting, literary work, speech, etc.
- **Crayon,** n.m. A light sketch, giving but a slight idea of any literary or other work.
- Croquis, n.m. A rough sketch, hastily drawn.
- **Ébauche**, n.f. A rough draft or outline of any literary or other work. Denotes an imperfect or unfinished stage.
- Esquisse, n.f. A separate sketch made to serve as a plan for the main work.

344.

- Chanteur, n.m. A male singer. Refers to the action of singing. Ex.: Les chanteurs de l'Opéra.
- **Chantre**, n.m. A male church singer. Refers more to the profession or calling. The word is also used in connection with singing birds. Ex.: Le rossignol est le chantre des bois.
- **Chansonnier**, n.m. Strictly speaking, a writer of songs or ballads. The word is, however, also used to denote a singer of comic or light songs.

345.

- Capitonner, v.t. To stuff or pad furniture, etc., with (strictly speaking) waste silk, the padded part being afterwards cross-stitched. Ex.: Fauteuil capitonné.
- Empailler, v.t. To stuff birds or animals for the purpose of preserving them.
- Farcir, v.t. To stuff from a culinary point of view. Ex.: Farcir une dinde.
- **Bourrer**, v.t. To rain a rifle, cartridge, etc., after having placed a bourre or wad.
 - To stuff or fill completely. Ex.: Bourrer de tabac une pipe.
- Rembourrer, v.t. To stuff or pad furniture with hair, wool, etc.
- Fourrer, v.t. To stuff or thrust in the sense of forcing into. Ex.:

 Fourrer les mains dans ses poches. Fourrer son nez dans les affaires d'autrui.

346.

- Catir, v.t. To gloss by hot or cold pressing. Refers to cloth only.
- Lustrer, v.t. To gloss or lustre, generally speaking. Ex.: Lustrer une fourrure.
- Calandrer, v.t. To gloss or smooth cloth, paper, etc., by means of a calandre or roller press.

Caution, n.f. Security or surety. A person who undertakes, on behalf of another, either to fulfil his pecuniary obligations or to make good any moneys, etc., entrusted to him and not accounted for, or to pay a certain sum or indemnity should he not carry out his agreement. Ex.: Être caution de quelqu'un.

Garant, n.m. One who guarantees, at his own risk, the carrying out of any agreement or the possession of any property, etc., sold or transferred. Ex.: Le vendeur est garant envers l'acquereur de la propriété de la chose qu'il lui a vendue.

Répondant, n.m. A person who guarantees another to be responsible for making good any loss, damage, etc., which the latter may cause third parties to suffer.

348.

Cave, n.f. An underground vaulted cellar.

Cellier, n.m. Cellar situated on the ground floor and generally with its entrance facing north in order to secure a cool temperature.

349.

Caverne, n.f. A cave or large vaulted opening.

Antre, n.m. A cave, such as might be inhabited by savages or other human beings. A den, figuratively speaking. Ex.: Un antre de

Tanière, n.f. A cave inhabited by wild beasts. A den. Ex.: La tanière de l'ours. The expression l'antre du lion is, however, commonly

Fosse, n.f. The den in an arena or zoological garden where wild animals are kept. Ex.: La fosse aux lions.

350.

Céder, v.t. To transfer property, etc., from one owner to another. Refers more to the giving up or handing over by the former owner. Ex.: Céder un commerce.

Transférer, v.t. To transfer, generally speaking.

351.

Cartel, n.m. Ornamented clock for hanging on the wall of a room. Pendule, n.f. A house clock, such as placed on a mantelpiece.

Horloge, n.f. A station, church, or similar public clock. A grandfather's clock.

352.

Casse-tête, n.m. A club, such as used by savages. An early military weapon or club. A life preserver.

Massue, n.f. A club with one extremity, often spiked, heavier and larger than the other. The club used in gymnastics for swinging.

Mil, n.m. Synonymous term for the massue or club used in gymnastics. Gourdin, n.m. A short thick club. A cudgel. Trique, n.f. A thick stick.

Assommoir, n.m. Strictly speaking, any weapon used for stunning. A bludgeon. A loaded cane.

353.

Carier, v.t. To rot or decay with reference to teeth or bones.

Pourrir, v.t. To rot or decay (bodies, trees, wood, etc.). Also employed in a figurative sense. Ex.: Société pourric.

Gâter, v.t. To rot or decay (meat, fruit, etc.). Gâter denotes a less advanced state of decay than that implied by pourrir.

354.

Carnassier, adj. Flesh eating. Said of animals which live exclusively on flesh or which prefer flesh to other forms of food.

Carnivore, adj. Flesh eating in addition to other forms of food. Carnivorous. Ex.: L'homme est carnivore.

Cellule, n.f. Cell in a prison or monastery.

Cachot, n.m. A dark cell, generally underground. A dungeon. Cabanon, n.m. A narrow dark cell or dungeon. A padded cell in a lunatic asylum.

356.

Ceinture, n.f. General term for a belt, sash, girdle, etc. Ceinturon, n.m. Military sword belt.

357.

Cependant, Pourtant, conj. However. Yet. Still. These words affirm something contrary to what has previously been said or understood. Pourtant, however, denotes a stronger or more forceful affirmation than that expressed by cependant. Ex.: Nous arions entendu qu'il était malade; cependant, il travaille. Il est habile; pourtant son adresse ne l'empêche pas de se tromper.

Néanmoins, adv. Nevertheless. None the less. The word denotes an insistence on the second of two statements by merely restricting the first. Ex.: Le forçat était poursuivi de près, il réussit néanmoins à se sauver.

Toutefois, adv. However. Yet. Still. Denotes a departure or exception. Ex.: Nous maintiendrons notre prix à condition, toutefois, que vous l'acceptiez par retour.

358.

Certes, adv. Certainly. Denotes a definite and absolute affirmation or negation precluding any doubt, suspicion, etc. The word is generally employed in conjunction with the adverbs out and non. Ex.: Out, certes. Non, certes.

Certainement, adv. Certainly. Denotes a person's conviction or persuasion rather than his reasons for affirming or denying, Ex.: Je ferai certainement ce que vous me demandez.

- Cerveau, n.m. The brain, considered as the organ of thought. The mind or intellect. Ex.: Avoir le cerveau dérangé.
- **Cervelle**, n.f. The brain. Denotes the matter or substance composing same. Ex.: Se faire sauter la cervelle.
- **Cervelet**, n.m. The *cerebellum* or hind part of the brain, as opposed to the *cerebrum* or front and larger part.

360.

- Cavité, n.f. Cavity or hollow. Denotes a fairly deep recess compared with its opening. Ex.: Les cavités d'un rocher.
- Creux, n.m. Hollow. A shallow indentation on the surface of any body. Ex.: Le creux de la main.

361.

- Cession, n.f. A gift in the sense of an assignment or a surrendering of property, etc. Ex.: Cession de biens. Cession d'un droit.
- Concession, n.f. A gift or grant. A concession or something given completely and of one's own free will, and in the nature of a favour. Ex.: Obtenir de l'Etat la concession d'une mine.

362.

- Chagrin, n.m. Sorrow or grief, generally the result of trouble, worry, etc. Denotes a state of mind not always apparent. Ex.: La trahison de son ami lui fit beaucoup de chagrin.
- **Douleur**, n.f. Sorrow or grief. Acute mental suffering as the result of some specific adverse circumstance. Ex.: La mort de son père le plongea dans la douleur.
- **Tristesse**, n.f. Sadness. Denotes a condition brought about by the continued remembrance of some great misfortune. Ex.: Avoir l'âme remplie de tristesse.

363.

- Chambre, n.f. Room containing a bed. A bedroom. Ex.: Chambre à coucher. (Chambre de débarras is, however, an exception.)
- Salle, n.f. Private room, such as a salle à manger. Salle de bain. A large public room or hall. Ex.: Salle de spectacle. Salle de réception. Salon, n.m. Parlour or drawing-room.
- Pièce, n.f. A term denoting a room of any description in a house. Ex.:

 Maison de huit pièces.

364.

- Chanceler, v.i. To stagger or totter. Implies weakness or infirmity. Ex.: Mur qui chancelle.
- Vaciller, v.i. To waver or be unsteady. Refers to anything not properly fixed. To vacillate. Ex.: Lumière qui vacille.
- Tituber, v.i. To stagger in walking. To titubate. Ex.: Ivrogne qui titube.

Chancir, v.i. To begin to turn mouldy. Denotes a commencement only. Ex.: Confitures chancies.

Moisir, v.i. To become mouldy. Denotes a more advanced stage.

366.

Chandelier, n.m. Large ornamental candlestick.

Bougeoir, n.m. Small portable candlestick for use in bedrooms, etc.

Girandole, n.f. Large ornamental candlestick with many stems or branches.

367.

Changeant, adj. Changeable as regards character or temper. Ex.: Humeur changeante.

Changeable or fickle with reference to the affections.

Inconstant, adj. Changeable or unsettled with reference to the weather.
Ex.: Temps inconstant.

Changeable or fickle as regards the affections. Denotes that the person concerned was at one time well intentioned and implies disappointment, etc., for the person deceived.

Léger, Volage, adj. Fickle as regards the affections. Denotes a nature incapable of genuine or deep affection.

368.

Changer, v.t. To change in the sense of replacing one thing by another of a similar kind. Ex.: Changer les fleurs dans un vase.

To change money, notes, etc. Ex.: Changer un billet de mille francs.

v.i. To change or alter in appearance. Ex.: Les enfants changent beaucoup au cours des premiers mois.

Changer de, v.i. To change or replace something in connection with one's own person for something of the same kind. Ex.: Changer de linge, d'avis, de domicile.

Échanger, v.t. To exchange one thing for another. Ex.: **Échanger** des prisonniers.

Troquer, v.t. To barter or swop.

Permuter, v.t., v.i. To exchange situations or employment. To permute. Ex.: Permuter des emplois. Permuter avec un collègue.

369.

Chanson, n.f. A song in the sense of a ballad or ditty. Ex.: Chanson bachique. Chanson d'amour.

Chant, n.m. Song in the sense of vocal music. Singing. Ex.: Leçon de chant.

A song, i.e. the air or tune of any vocal music. Ex.: Chants sacrés. Un chant à quatre voix.

Chapelain, n.m. Chaplain. A priest attached to a cathedral or private chapel.

Aumônier, n.m. Chaplain attached to, and strictly speaking, responsible for distributing the *aumône*, or alms, of any college, military or naval establishment, etc.

371.

Char, n.m. A four-wheeled cart or waggon. Ex.: Char à foin.

Chariot, n.m. A four-wheeled truck or trolley.

Charrette, n.f. A two-wheeled cart. Ex.: Charrette à bras.

372.

Change, n.m. Exchange with reference to banking, etc., operations only. Ex.: Lettre de change. Le cours du change.

Change (small money for large). Monnaie is, however, generally used in this sense. Ex.: Donner de la monnaie.

Changement, n.m. A change or substitution of one thing for another of a similar kind. Ex.: Changement d'avis, de temps.

A change in the sense of a transformation or conversion. Ex.: Le froid produit le changement de l'eau en glace.

A change in the sense of alteration. Ex.: La colère opère souvent un changement dans les traits du visage.

373.

Charrier, v.t. To carry or cart. Ex.: Charrier du fumier.

To carry along (of rivers, etc.). Ex.: Ce fleuve charrie énormément de sable.

Porter, v.t. To carry or take. Ex.: Porter une lettre à la poste.

374.

Chasse, n.m. A reliquery, originally in the form of a coffin, for the remains of saints.

Reliquaire, n.m. A reliquary, usually smaller than a *châsse*, for human or personal relics.

375.

Charbon, n.m. Any carbonized substance. Ex.: Charbon de bois. The word is, however, commonly used to denote coal. Ex.: Marchand de charbon.

Houille, n.f. Pit coal. Ex.: Mine de houille.

376.

Charge, n.f. Load. Denotes that which is carried or supported. Ex.:

La charge d'un pont, d'une colonne.

Chargement, n.m. Strictly speaking, the loading of a cart, ship, etc.

The word is, however, commonly used to denote the load or cargo itself. Ex.: Bâteau avec un chargement de ciment.

Faix, n.m. Heavy load or burden. Implies an accumulated weight liable to further increase. The word is generally employed in a figurative sense. Ex.: Succomber sous le faix des responsabilités.

Fardeau, n.m. A burden or load carried with or without difficulty. Ex.: Porter un fardeau sur son dos.

377.

Charge, n.f. A public position of some importance and carrying with it certain responsibilities. Ex.: Charge de percepteur.

Office, n.m. A permanent public position of importance. The term is now practically obsolete. Ex.: L'office de chancelier.

Charlatanerie, n.f. The profession of a quack or charlatan. The act, speech or manner of a charlatan.

Charlatanisme, n.m. The character or nature of a charlatan or quack. Charlatanism. Ex.: La médecine naquit avec un frère jumeau, le charlatanisme.

Charme, n.m. The hornbeam or yoke-elm tree. Charmille, n.f. Dwarf hornbeam or yoke-elm.

A row or hedge of hornbeam.

Charmoie, n.f. Grove or plantation of hornbeam.

380.

Charme, n.m. An object credited with occult power. A charm.

Enchantement, n.m. The act of subjecting to magic power. Enchantment.

Ensorcellement, n.m. The act of bewitching or casting a spell. The state of being bewitched.

Maléfice, n.m. Witchcraft, from a moral or legal point of view. Ex.: Les procès basés sur des accusations de maléfices ont été très nombreux.

Sort, n.m. Magic spell. Ex.: Jeter un sort sur quelqu'un.

Sortilège, n.m. The exercise of occult power. Witchcraft or sorcery. Conjuration, n.f. Warding off evil by occult means, or resorting to the latter, for the purpose of doing harm. Conjuration.

Charnière, n.f. Hinge for a box, case, etc.

Gond, n.m. The fixed part of a door hinge on which the door itself

Paumelle, n.f. That part of a hinge fixed to a window or light door, and which turns on the gond (q.v.).

Penture, n.f. The iron-work on a door for keeping the latter in position on its hinges.

382.

Châtaigne, n.f. General term for the fruit of any member of the chestnut family of trees.

Marron, n.m. Large kind of chestnut relished either roasted or as a sweetmeat. Ex.: Marrons glacés.

Châtier, v.t. To correct carefully with the intention of eliminating the slightest imperfection. Ex.: Auteur qui châtie son style.

Corriger, v.t. To correct or put right. Ex.: Corriger une dictée.

Retoucher, v.t. To go over any work a second time with the intention of improving on the first effort. To touch up. Ex.: Retoucher un tableau.

Revoir, v.t. To re-examine any work with a view to improving, if necessary. To review. Ex.: Revoir un manuscrit.

Reviser, v.t. To re-arrange or amend that which has been reviewed.

384.

Forçats, n.m. Convicts, considered individually.

Chiourme, n.f. The whole of the convicts in any prison, penal establishment, etc. Ex.: Garde-chiourme.

385.

Chaud, n.m. Heat in an absolute sense and independent of any body in which it may be found. Ex.: Il fait chaud. Avoir chaud.

Chaleur, n.f. Heat communicated by a fire, the sun, etc. The term denotes a relative degree of heat. Ex.: Chaleur tropicale. La chaleur du soleil.

386.

Chauffer, v.t. To communicate heat or warmth to any body by means of a fire, etc. Ex.: Chauffer un lit.

Échauffer, v.t. To produce heat or warmth in any body by rubbing, movement, etc. Ex.: On s'échauffe en courant.

Réchauffer, v.t. To warm or heat again. To warm up. Ex.: Réchauffer un mets.

387.

Chemin, n.m. General term for a road leading from one place to another. Route, n.f. A high or main road, larger and more important than a chemin, linking two towns together. Ex.: Route nationale.

Voie, n.f. A road in government or official language. Ex.: Voie publique. The word is also used to denote an old Roman road or via.

388.

Chiquer, v.t. To chew tobacco.

Macher, v.t. To chew food, etc.

389.

Chirurgique, adj. Surgical in the sense of being connected with the art. Ex.: Revue chirurgique.

Chirurgical, adj. Surgical. Denotes a relationship with actual surgery. Ex.: Opération chirurgicale.

390.

Chuchoterie, n.f. A whispered conversation or discussion. Chuchotement, n.m. The act of whispering. A whisper.

Cheveux, n.m. The hairs of the head considered individually. Ex.:

Avoir des cheveux épars.

Chevelure, n.f. The hairs of the head considered collectively. A head of hair. Ex.: Avoir une belle chevelure.

Poils, n.m. Hairs on the breast, arms, etc.

Crin, n.m. Hair from the mane or tail of a horse. Horse-hair.

392.

Chicane, n.f. Wrangling or quibbling. Chicanery. Chicanerie, n.f. Any individual quibble or pettifogging trick.

393.

Chicanier, n.m. A person who resorts to quibbling or wrangling. Chicaneur, n.m. A person who is by nature a quibbler or wrangler.

394.

Cher, adv. Dear or dearly. Refers to the complément or object in a sentence. Ex.: Aujourd'hui nous payons cher le beurre.

Chèrement, adv. Dear or dearly. Refers to the subject of a sentence. Ex.: Ce soldat a vendu chèrement sa vie.

395.

Choisir, v.t. To choose (that which is considered best). Implies the exercise of freedom or liberty in choosing. Ex.: Choisir un chapeau.

Faire choix. To choose. Denotes merely a selection or distinction. Ex.: J'ai fait choix d'un homme pour ce travail.

Opter, v.i. To choose. Denotes the obligation to decide on one of two things, it being impossible to have them both. Ex.: Opter entre deux propositions.

396.

Choquer, v.t. To knock together. To strike against. Ex.: Choquer des verres les fait tinter.

Heurter, v.t. To knock together or collide violently. Ex.: En heurtant des verres on risque de les briser.

In a figurative sense choquer means to shock or offend lightly. Heurter means to outrage or offend deeply. Ex.: Paroles qui choquent le bon sens. Absurdité qui heurte la raison.

397.

Choir, v.i. To fall. Implies a blow or shock, coupled with the idea of toppling over. The infinitive and past participle are the only forms now used and the word is generally employed in a figurative sense. Ex.: Manœuvre pour faire choir le ministère.

Echoir, v.i. To fall (to the lot of). Ex.: Cela lui échut en partage.

To fall (or become) due. Ex.: Le paiement de cette traite échoit demain.

Déchoir, v.i. To fall figuratively in the sense of waning or declining. Ex.: Homme dont la réputation commence à déchoir.

Tomber, v.i. To fall in a general sense. Implies a sudden heavy fall from a certain height, without the idea of toppling over. Ex.:

Tomber de son cheval.

To fall into decay. Ex.: Ce château tombe en ruines.

To fall in the sense of happening or taking place at a certain time. Ex.: Cette année Noël tombe un dimanche.

Dégringoler, v.i. To fall or tumble down. Ex.: Dégringoler d'une échelle.

398.

Chouette, n.f. Owl of the genus Strix.

Chat-huant, n.m. Screech-owl.

Effraie, n.f. Barn owl.

Hibou, n.m. Owl of the family Strigidæ. (N.B.—Hibou is the general term employed.)

· 399.

Chrétienté, n.f. Christianity, i.e. the whole body of Christians. Christendom.

Christianisme, n.m. Christianity, i.e. the Christian religion.

400.

Cintrer, v.t. To construct or bend in the form of an arch or curve. Ex.:

Cintrer une poutre.

Courber, v.t. To bend, not necessarily in an exact geometrical curve. Ex.: Courber un bâton.

Recourber, v.t. To bend round or back. Denotes a more extended operation than that expressed by courber. Ex.: Recourber une barre de fer pour en faire un crochet.

Ployer, v.i. To bend slightly. Implies resistance on the part of the object bent. Ex.: Le plomb est un metal qu'on ploie facilement.

To bend in the sense of yielding or giving away. Ex.: Poteau qui ploie sous sa charge.

Plier, v.i. To bend, generally, what is intended to be bent. Ex.: Plier les genoux, les coudes.

401.

Cime, n.f., Sommet, n.m. The top or highest point of any natural body, such as a mountain, tree, etc. Cime, however, denotes that the body terminates more or less in a peak or point, whereas the use of sommet is unrestricted.

Comble, n.m. The top of any building, etc., i.e. its covering or roof. Ex.: Comble à pignons. De fond en comble.

Faite, n.m. The top or highest part of a comble (q.v.). A roof top. Sommité, n.f., Haut, n.m. The top or upper part of any body considered in an abstract sense. Ex.: La sommité d'une tour.

402.

Clerc, n.m. A clerk in a lawyer's, notary's, solicitor's or similar office.
Ex.: Clerc d'huissier. Clerc de notaire.

Employé aux écritures, n.m. Clerk. Refers generally to those employed in private business houses.

Commis, n.m. Clerk, strictly speaking, in a public or government office. Denotes a certain responsibility. Ex.: Premier commis. Commis des douanes.

403.

Cligner, v.t. To wink. Cligner l'œil.

To gaze with half-closed eyes. To screw up the eyes. Ex.: La lumière du soleil fait cligner les yeux.

Clignoter, v.i. To close and open the eyes rapidly and repeatedly. To blink.

404.

Clabauder, v.i. To bark for no reason, or give tongue falsely, with reference to hounds.

Aboyer, v.i. To bark, with special reference to large dogs.

405.

Civière, n.f. Term applied to the various kinds of litters or stretchers used for transporting stones, barrels, statues in a procession, coffins, etc.

Brancard, n.m. A stretcher for carrying wounded, sick, etc.

406.

Citoyen, n.m. Citizen, i.e. one entitled to the privileges or rights of a city. A freeman.

Concitoyen, n.m. A fellow-citizen.

Citadin, n.m. A citizen in the sense of a city or town resident.

407.

Cinquante, adj. Fifty.

Cinquantaine, n.f. About or approximately fifty. Ex.: Il y avait une cinquantaine de personnes à la séance.

The age of fifty. Ex.: Atteindre la cinquantaine.

408.

Clabaudage, n.m. Brawling, i.e. the actual noise itself. Clabauderie, n.f. A brawl. Refers to the event.

409.

Cri, n.m. A cry or shout. Ex.: Pousser des cris.

Criaillerie, n.f. Bawling or shouting in an abusive manner.

Crierie, n.f. Bawling or shouting. Refers more to the jarring effect on the ear.

410.

Clair, adv. Clearly. Refers to the complément or object in a sentence. Ex.: Je vois clair dans l'affaire.

Clairement, adv. Clearly. Refers to the subject of a sentence. Ex.:

Je vois clairement où il veut en venir.

411.

Créancier, Créditeur, n.m. Creditor. Créancier is the general term, the word créditeur being more restricted to accountancy.

Climatérique, adj. Relating to or concerning climate. Ex.: Etude climatérique d'un pays.

Climatique, adj. Climatic. Refers to the climate itself. Ex.: Influence climatique.

413.

Clientèle, n.f., Achalandage, n.m. Custom or goodwill of any business or establishment.

Pas de porte, n.m. The right to the name and mark of any business, included in the fonds de commerce (q.v.).

Fonds de commerce, n.m. A business or establishment sold as a going concern. A fonds de commerce includes generally the clientèle or achalandage, the pas de porte, the droit au bail (lease), and the marchandises or stock in trade.

414.

Cloche, n.f. Large bell (in a tower or elsewhere).

Clochette, n.f. Small hand-bell. Ex.: Clochette de messe.

Bourdon, n.m. Great bell. Ex.: Le bourdon de Notre-Dame.

Sonnette, n.f. A door bell. Ex.: Tirer la sonnette.

Sonnerie, n.f. A bell capable of ringing continuously. Ex.: Sonnerie electrique.

Grelot, n.m. A small bell attached to a dog's collar or horse's harness.

Sonnaille, n.f. Bell hung round a cow's or sheep's neck.

Carillon, n.m. A peal of bells.

415.

Clocher, n.m. Steeple or bell tower. Clocheton, n.m. Small bell tower. Bell turret.

416.

Clos, n.m. Cultivated land surrounded by hedge or wall.

Closeau, n.m. Small clos (q.v.).

Closerie, n.f. Small piece of land with a house and surrounded by a hedge or wall.

417.

Cohaye, n.m. The cavy or guinea-pig class of quadruped. Cochon d'Inde, n.m. The domesticated guinea-pig.

418.

Cocasse, adj. Comical or funny in aspect, i.e. tending to be ridiculous. Ex.: Il est cocasse avec ce chapeau.

Drôle, adj. Droll or funny in the sense of being odd or strange. Ex.:

Une drôle d'idée.

Drolatique, adj. Funny or humorous, i.e. intended to amuse. Ex.: Une histoire drolatique.

Plaisant, adj. When placed after the noun, plaisant means "humorous" or "amusing". If placed before, the word corresponds to "ridiculous". Unhomme plaisant amuses with his humour, etc.; un plaisant homme is merely ridiculous.

Risible, adj. Laughable or causing laughter.

419.

Coaguler, v.t. To separate the solid matter of any substance from its liquid solution. To coagulate. Ex.: Coaguler le sang.

Congeler, v.t. To solidify a liquid by means of a low temperature. To congeal. Ex.: L'alcool ne se congèle qu'à une température très basse.

Figer, v.t. To thicken or partially solidify when cooling. Ex.: Le beurre fondu se fige en refroidissant.

Cailler, v.t. To curdle or form into clots. Ex.: La présure caille le lait.

420.

Clouer, v.t. To fasten with nails. To nail.

Clouter, v.t. To stud or adorn with nails. Ex.: Clouter une porte.

421.

Clown, n.m. The English type of circus clown.

Bouffon, n.m. A clown of the fool or jester type. A buffoon.

Paillasse, n.m. A clown or knockabout comedian, of Italian origin.

A Merry Andrew.

Pitre, n.m. A clown or fool of the juggler's-assistant type.

Saltimbanque, n.m. A clown whose performance includes acrobatic tricks, feats of strength, juggling, etc.

422.

Cent, adj. A hundred.

Centaine, n.f. About one hundred. Ex.: Trajet d'une centaine de kilomètres.

423.

Clarté, n.f. Light in the sense of a medium which renders it possible to see clearly and distinctly. Ex.: Lire à la clarté d'une lampe. La clarté du jour.

Lumière, n.f. Light. That by which objects are rendered perceptible to the eye. Ex.: La lumière electrique. Lampe qui donne beaucoup de lumière.

Lueur, n.f. A faint light. A glow or glimmer. Ex.: La lueur d'un incendie.

Clair, n.m. Light, with reference to the moon. Moonlight. Ex.:

Un beau clair de lune. "The light of the moon" is translated la lumière de la lune.

Jour, n.m. Light as opposed to darkness or night. Ex.: Il fait jour.
Luminade, n.f. Light (artificial). Used only in the expression Pêche
à la luminade.

Cocher, n.m. Driver of a coach or carriage.

Conducteur, n.m. Motor-bus driver (the conductor of a bus or tram is called the *receiveur*).

Cattle driver.

Chauffeur, n.m. Motor-car driver.

Mécanicien, n.m. Railway-engine driver.

Wattman, n.m. Electric tram or train driver.

Charretier, n.m. Driver of a charrette or cart.

Voiturier, n.m. General term for a cart or van driver.

425.

Coin, n.m. A corner, i.e. the interior or exterior point formed by the junction of two lines. Ex.: Le coin de la rue.

Recoin, n.m. A seeluded corner. A nook or cranny. Ex.: Chercher dans tous les coins et recoins.

Encoignure, n.f. A corner, i.e. the recess formed by the junction of two walls, etc.

426.

Col, n.m. A long and narrow mountain pass.

Défilé, n.m. A military term for a narrow pass necessitating its negotiation in single file.

Détroit, n.m. A strait or narrow marine passage. The term is, however, sometimes used in connection with a pass on land.

Gorge, n.f. A gorge or narrow pass between hills or mountains.

Pas, n.m. A special name for a strait or marine passage, and certain mountain passes. Ex.: Le Pas de Calais.

427.

Colis, n.m. Package or parcel intended for despatch by an established means of transport. Ex.: Colis postal.

Paquet, n.m. General term for a package, bundle or parcel. Ex.:

Faire un paquet de vieux vêtements.

428.

Collecte, Quête, n.f. Both these words mean "a collection", made church or elsewhere. Quête, however, denotes a collection made for charitable purposes. Collecte refers more to the actual collecting.

429.

Collègue, n.m. Colleague or one who is associated with others having the same duties, sharing the same responsibilities, etc. (other than partners in business).

Confrère, n.m. "Confrère" or person who follows the same profession as another, or who is a member of the same society, corporation, etc

430.

Asbeste, n.f. Asbestos, generally speaking.

Amiante, n.m. A white flexible variety of asbestos. Amianthus.

Amidon, n.m. Starch before being mixed with boiling water.

Empois, n.m. Starch, i.e. the jelly or paste prepared ready for use.

432.

Cognée, n.f. An axe in the form of a coin or wedge, such as used for felling trees.

Hache, n.f. General term for an axe.

433.

Colère, n.f. General term for anger.

Courroux, n.m. Poetic or expressive term denoting the wrath of some important or superior person. Ex.: Le courroux de Dieu.

Emportement, n.m. A sudden fit of anger. Rage.

434.

Colère, adj. Choleric. Denotes a custom or habit.

Colérique, adj. Choleric. Refers to the disposition to be irascible.

Coléreux, adj. Choleric in the sense of being easily or readily angered.

435.

Colorer, v.t. To colour in the sense of giving (generally a single) colour to anything. Ex.: Colorer en rouge. Colorer son style.

Colorier, v.t. To colour, i.e. to apply colours to. Ex.: Colorier un dessin.

436.

Col, n.m. The collar of a coat or similar garment.

Collet, n.m. A large cloth collar worn by ladies for protection against cold.

Collerette, n.f. Small fancy collar, usually made of lace and worn with a bodice or blouse.

Collier, n.m. A horse's or dog's collar.

Faux-col, n.m. The detachable linen collar worn with a tie.

437.

Couleur, n.f. Colour, i.e. the particular impression conveyed to the eye. Ex.: La couleur de ce manteau est trop vive.

Couleur is used figuratively in connection with style or expression.

Coloris, n.m. Colour or colouring. Denotes the resultant effect of any choice or arrangement of colours. Ex.: Le coloris d'un tableau. Figuratively, coloris is used in connection with thoughts or imagination. Ex.: Le style est le coloris des idées.

438.

Combattre, v.t. To fight in the sense of battling with. Ex.: Combattre un incendie, la maladie, ses ennemis.

Se battre, v.r. To fight. Refers more to the actual fighting. Ex.: Se battre dans la rue. Se battre à l'épée.

Collectionner, v.t. To collect (stamps, medals, autographs, etc.).

Quêter, v.t. To collect money in a church or elsewhere.

Rassembler, v.t. To collect (troops, one's strength or ideas, papers, etc.).

Recueillir, v.t. To collect (information, votes, etc.).

Réunir, v.t. To collect or gather friends, proofs, etc.

Percevoir, v.t. To collect public taxes.

440.

Comestible, adj. Eatable, i.e. suitable for food. Edible. Ex. Champignons comestibles.

Mangeable, adj. Eatable, with reference to the quality or condition of any food. Ex.: Les produits comestibles ne sont pas toujours mangeables.

441.

Commande, n.f. An order for goods, etc., to be delivered against payment. (The term ordre is also employed in this sense.)

Commandement, n.m. An order or command, such as given by a superior to a subordinate. Command in the sense of supreme control over any naval or military force.

Ordre, n.m. Order in the sense of bidding or instruction. Ex.: Donner des ordres à quelqu'un. Jusqu'à nouvel ordre.

Order, i.e. endorsement on any bill, letter of exchange, etc. Ex.: Billet à ordre.

442.

- Comme, Que, adv. How. Denotes to what degree and refers to the object in a sentence or to the circumstances connected therewith. Ex.: Voyez comme cette bague brille! Que c'est gentil de votre part de venir!
- Comment, adv. How. Denotes in what manner and refers to the subject in a sentence. Ex.: Vous verrez comment je m'y prendrai. Vous savez comme il l'aime; il ne sait comment le prouver.

443.

Commencement, Début, n.m. Commencement or beginning. Commencement refers more to the beginning of any duration or extent measured by time, and also presents the idea of the whole. Début merely denotes the beginning of anything from the point of view of progress or continuation. Ex.: Le commencement du travail a eu licu l'année dernière, mais dès le début on s'est heurté à des difficultés.

444.

Comprendre, v.t. To understand. Implies a complete knowledge in detail and as a whole. Ex.: Son raisonnement est difficile à comprendre.

Entendre, v.t. To understand in the sense of gathering or making out. Ex.: Je n'entends pas l'affaire ainsi.

- Saisir, v.t. To grasp the meaning of. Ex.: Je ne saisis pas très bien ce qu'il veut dire.
- Savoir, v.t., Connaître, v.t. To understand in the sense of having a knowledge of. Ex.: Savez-vous conduire une auto? Il no connait pas un mot de français.

Concerner, Regarder, Toucher, v.t. These three verbs all signify "to concern", but to varying degrees. Concerner denotes a closer relationship than that expressed by regarder, while toucher marks an even more direct connection.

446.

Complaire, v.i. To please. Denotes the desire and, consequently, the effort to give pleasure. Ex.: Chercher à complaire à quelqu'un.

Plaire, v.i. To please without, however, striving to do so. Ex.: Elle plaisait à tout le monde par son amabilité.

447.

Complexion, n.f. Mental constitution resulting from character or disposition of the mind.

Constitution, n.f. Natural physical condition of a body. Constitution. Naturel, n.m. Mental disposition towards good or evil.

Tempérament, *n.m.* Character or disposition, with special reference to any particular trait or quality.

448.

Commencer à, v.i. To commence. Implies that the action will continue for some time or will increase or develop progressively. Ex.: Les enfants commencent à parler vers la deuxième année.

Commencer de, v.i. To commence. Denotes an action limited as regards duration. Ex.: Orateur qui commence de parler.

449.

Communier, v.i. To communicate, i.e. to receive the Holy Communion. Communiquer, v.i. To communicate in a general sense.

450.

Compétiteur, n.m. Competitor. Implies a competition not always open or declared.

Concurrent, n.m. Competitor. Denotes simultaneous competition and a frank desire to beat on merit.

451.

Comparer à, Comparer avec, v.t. When used in the sense of comparing one thing with another similar, the addition of à to the verb comparer implies a brief or hasty comparison. For example, the sentence comparer une copie à un tableau means merely to ascertain that one is more or less valuable than the other. Comparer

une copie avec un tableau denotes, however, a more detailed or thorough comparison with a view to establishing the resemblance, relative merit, etc. Comparer à also means "to compare" in the sense of likening to. Ex.: On compare la mort à une porte par laquelle nous devons tous passer tôt ou tard.

Collationner, v.t. To compare a document with the original or with another (true) copy.

452.

- Complainte, n.f. Complaint, generally unfounded, and wearying or annoying in effect. Ex.: Cessez vos complaintes.
- Plainte, n.f. Complaint with reason, or considered so. Ex.: Donner à quelqu'un un sujet de plainte.

In legal parlance *complainte* signifies an action against a person who prejudices another's right of possession, usufruct, etc., whereas plainte is the general term denoting an accusation or charge. Ex.: Porter plainte.

Doléance, n.f. A complaint, generally of a wearisome nature, and usually in connection with small unimportant things.

453.

- Goncile, n.m. Church council assembled for the purpose of deciding questions of ecclesiastical doctrine or discipline. Ex.: Concile œcuménique. Le Concile du Vatican.
- Conseil, n.m. Council (town, military, etc.). Ex.: Conseil municipal. Conseil d'État.

454

- Conciliant, adj. Conciliatory by nature or disposition Ex.: Humeur conciliante.
- Conciliateur, adj. Conciliatory. Refers to the act of conciliating. Ex.: Paroles conciliatrices.

455.

De condition, De qualité, adj. exp. Un homme de condition is a man who occupies a high rank by reason of his wealth, social position, profession, etc., whereas un homme de qualité is of noble birth, his rank not being due to possible wealth or other considerations.

- Conduire, v.t. To lead or conduct. Implies authority or control, the word referring to either beings or things. Ex.: Conduire une dame, un aveugle, un orchestre.
- Guider, v.t. To lead or guide in the sense of showing the way or directing. The word is only used in connection with persons. Ex.: Aveugle qui se guide à l'aide d'un bâton. Il n'était guidé que par son intéret.
- Mener, v.t. To lead or be at the head of. Implies vigour or enthusiasm on the part of the leader. Ex.: Les événements nous mènent presque toujours. Mener la danse.
 - To lead, with reference to one's life. Ex.: Mener une vie heureuse.

Conférer, Déférer, v.t. Conférer means to confer or bestow any title, office, etc., on a person called to succeed as a matter of course, whereas déférer refers to something out of the ordinary, such as the creation of a new title or office, a reward for merit, etc.

458.

- Confiance, n.f. Confidence in the sense of trust, reliance, or firm belief in oneself or in others. Ex.: Avoir confiance en quelqu'un. Digne de confiance.
- Confidence, n.f. Confidence, i.e. privacy or intimacy. Ex.: Faire une confidence à quelqu'un.

459.

Confidemment, adv., En confidence, adv. exp. Confidentially, i.e., not to be revealed. The former marks the action, the latter the manner. Confidentiallement, adv. Confidentially. Refers to what is not intended to become public or official.

460.

Conjuré, n.m. Conspirator. The word merely indicates that a person is a conspirator by reason of his oath. (See Group 302.)
Conjurateur, n.m. Conspirator. Denotes action or organization.

461.

Connaître, v.t. To know in the sense of having a knowledge of. Ex.:

Connaître plusieurs langues étrangères. Connaître Londres.

To know, i.e. be acquainted with a person or a thing. Ex.: Il ne connait pas votre mari. Je ne connais pas la maison dont vous parlez.

To know in the sense of suffering or meeting with. Ex.: Connattre le malheur.

To know, i.e. to admit or recognize. Ex.: Ne pas connaître de maître.

Savoir, v.t. To know how to do a thing. Ex.: Savoir nager. Savoir conduire une auto.

To have a knowledge of. Ex.: Savoir l'anglais (or connaître l'anglais).

To know in the sense of having experience. Ex.: Savoir commander.

To know (by heart or from memory). Ex.: Savoir son rôle.

A good rule to remember in connection with these two verbs is that connaître invariably requires a complément direct or object, whereas savoir may be followed immediately by que or another verb. In this connection it is interesting to note that expressions such as "to know how to dance" may either be translated by connaître la danse or savoir danser.

Congratulations, Compliments, n.m., Félicitations, n.f. Congratulations means "congratulations", strictly speaking, of a deeper or more sincere kind than those expressed by félicitations or compliments. The word is, however, now almost obsolete, félicitations and compliments being used instead. The former denotes a genuine participation in another's happiness, compliments denoting rather the manner in which the congratulations are addressed. Ex.: Lettre de félicitations. Adresser des compliments à quelqu'un.

463.

- Conjoint, n.m. A legal term denoting the husband or wife, that is to say, the partner of a married person. Ex.: Droits du conjoint survivant.
- Mari, n.m. Husband. The word merely indicates the state of marriage. Ex.: Le mari doit protection à sa femme.
- **Époux**, n.m. Husband, i.e. his wife's partner in marriage. *Époux* is more intimate than mari, the latter word being generally restricted to everyday conversation.

464.

Consacrer, v.t. To consecrate in the sense of devoting or employing. Ex.: Consacrer tout son temps à l'étude.

To consecrate, i.e. to dedicate, by means of a religious ceremony, to the service of God. Ex.: Consacrer une église, un calice, un cimetière. To consecrate the eucharistic elements.

Sacrer, v.t. To consecrate. Special term used only in connection with the consecration of a bishop or the coronation of a king, emperor.

- Conserver, v.t. To keep, at the same time taking precautions to prevent deterioration, damage, loss in value, etc. Ex.: Conserver des viandes, sa santé, sa fortune.
- Garder, v.t. To keep, i.e. to desire not to give. Ex.: Je veux garder ce livre en mémoire de mon frère. "To keep silence" is translated by garder le silence.
- Retenir, v.t. To keep or retain, i.e. to desire not to return. Ex.: Il a retenu l'argent que nous lui avions prêté.
- Entretenir, v.t. To keep in the sense of maintaining. Ex.: Entretenir une maison en bon état. Entretenir une armée.
- Tenir, v.t. To keep (house, a shop, an inn, one's word, etc.). Ex.:

 Tenir maison, un magasin, sa parole.
 - To keep in a certain state or condition. Tenir une porte fermée. Tenir la gauche.
- Faire, v.t. To keep in the sense of making or compelling. Ex.: Faire attendre quelqu'un.

- Confus, adj. Confused. Refers to the state only. Ex.: Je suis confus de ma sottise involontaire.
- Confondu, adj. Confused by reason, i.e. rendered so. Refers to the action of confusing. Ex.: L'accusé fut confondu par un témoignage inattendu.
- Interdit, adj. Confused in the sense of being reduced to silence or of losing one's presence of mind. Ex.: Elle resta interdite devant l'accueil qu'on lui fit.
- Interloqué, adj. Suddenly confused or disconcerted. Denotes great surprise. Ex.: Il était interloqué par la réplique.

467.

Constant, Fidèle, adj. Faithful in friendship or affection. Fidèle, however, presupposes a promise or duty to remain faithful.

468.

- Considérable, adj. Large or big. Implies consideration or worthiness of note. Ex.: Des travaux considérables.
- **Grand**, adj. Large or big. Refers merely to the size or extent of the thing in question. Ex.: Une grande maison.
- Important, adj. Large or big. Denotes a possible effect or consequence. Ex.: Passer une commande importante.

469.

Consolant, adj. Consoling by nature or disposition. Ex.: Ami consolant.
 Consolateur, adj. Consoling. Denotes actual consolation. Ex.: Paroles consolatrices.

470.

Consommer, v.t. To consume. Denotes use, necessity or usefulness. Ex.: Une armée en guerre consomme beaucoup d'aliments en conserve.

Consumer, v.t. To consume in a harmful or destructive sense. Ex.: Incendie qui consume trois maisons.

471.

- Contrée, n.f. Country from the point of view of aspect, natural resources or division of the globe. Ex.: Contrée sauvage.
- Pays, n.m. Country, with reference to the inhabitants or their morals. Ex.: Pays civilisé.
- Campagne, n.f. Country, as opposed to the town. Ex.: Vivre à la campagne.

- Contrefaçon, n.f. Forgery or fraudulent imitation in general. Denotes either the act of forging or the counterfeited article. Ex.: Contrefaçon d'une marque de fabrique. Contrefaçon littéraire.
- Contrefaction, n.f. The act of forging or counterfeiting public or government property. Ex.: Contrefaction des monnaies.

- Contribution, n.f. Government tax, i.e. the amount which each taxpayer is called upon to pay. Ex.: Contributions directes, indirectes.
- Imposition, n.f. The levying or assessment of a tax or duty. The word sometimes refers to the tax itself which, strictly speaking, is the impôt (q.v.). Ex.: Imposition des nouveaux droits.
- Impôt, n.m. Tax, i.e. the tax itself or the obligation to pay same.
 Ex.: Impôt sur le revenu.
- Taxe, nf. Tax levied, e.g. on certain foodstuffs, theatres, clubs, motorcars, etc.
- Droit, n.m. Duty or dues. Ex.: Droits de douane. Droits d'octroi. Droits d'entrée.
- Cote, n.f. "Direct" or personal tax on property. Ex.: Cote mobilière.

474.

Continuation, Suite, n.f. Continuation denotes generally the continuation of any work commenced by somebody else, whereas suite signifies the continuation of one's own effort. Continuation may, furthermore, refer to the actual continuation, or act of continuing, any work, suite indicating the work done to complete the task. Ex.:

La mort de l'auteur a empêché la publication de la suite de ses articles dont la continuation a été entreprise par un ami.

475.

- Continuer, v.t. To continue. Denotes merely an increase in extent or duration.
- Poursuivre, v.t. To continue in the sense of persevering or progressing along preconceived lines. Poursuivre is only used with reference to one's own work or plan. Ex.: Il poursuivit son discours.

476.

Continuer à, Continuer de, v.i. Continuer à refers to an action which is indefinite or of which the end is not immediately anticipated. Ex.: Continuer à bien se porter. Continuer de denotes an action which is either limited or of short duration. Ex.: Continuer d'écrire une lettre commencée.

- Contredire, v.t. To contradict inadvertently or without knowing, i.e. in the sense of saying something which happens to be in contradiction to what has already been said. Ex.: On peut se contredire sans le savoir.
- **Dédire**, v.t. To contradict knowingly or deliberately. To disavow or gainsay.
- **Démentir**, v.t. To contradict or deny in the sense of declaring a statement to be untrue or unfounded. Ex.: La nouvelle fut démentie par les journaux.

- Conter, v.t. To tell or relate familiarly or for the purpose of amusing. Ex.: Conter une histoire.
- Raconter, v.t. To tell or relate with the intention of instructing or imparting information. Ex.: Racontez-moi les détails de la fête.
- **Relater**, v.t. To relate or describe. Denotes a description in the nature of a report or statement. Ex.: Relater un fait.
- Narrer, v.t. To relate or narrate. Refers to the style or manner in which a fact, etc., is related.

479.

- Contexture, Texture, n.f. The arrangement or interweaving of the parts forming a whole. Texture. The words are generally used in a figurative sense, contexture denoting something more complicated than that expressed by texture. Ex.: Contexture des os. La texture d'une pièce de théatre.
- Tissu, n.m., Tissure, n.f. Tissu denotes the actual tissue or fabric itself, whereas tissure refers to the manner in which it is woven. Ex.: La tissure du tissu cellulaire est lâche.

480.

- **Contenance**, n.f., **Maintien**, n.m. The former denotes moral bearing or countenance under exceptional circumstances, whereas maintien applies to general or customary moral bearing, i.e. good education, dignity of character, etc. Ex.: Perdre contenance.
- Port, n.m. Physical bearing and carriage. Ex.: Avoir un port de reine.
- **Prestance**, n.f. Physical bearing. The term is only used with reference to a noble or dignified appearance. Ex.: Homme d'une belle prestance.
- **Représentation**, n.f. Dignified or imposing appearance becoming persons holding a high rank or position.

481.

- **Contemplateur**, adj. Contemplative. Denotes active or actual contemplation. Ex.: Un regard contemplateur.
- Contemplatif, adj. Contemplative (by nature or disposition). Ex.: Esprit contemplatif.

482.

Convier, v.t., Inviter, v.t. To invite. Convier refers to more familiar or intimate gatherings, whereas inviter denotes politeness or a certain amount of ceremony. Ex.: Être convié à une fête de famille. Elle est invitée au bal. In the substantive sense the term invité is generally used in preference to convié. Ex.: J'attends mes invités.

Convoi, Enterrement, n.m., Funérailles, Obsèques, n.f. "A funeral" may be translated, in a general sense, by each of these words. However, strictly speaking, convoi refers to the funeral procession or those composing same. Ex.: Être au convoi. Enterrement denotes the actual interment or graveside ceremony. Ex.: Aller à un enterrement. Funérailles refers more to the ceremony or pomp displayed at a funeral, whilst obsèques denotes the respect shown by those present.

484.

Contradiction, n.f. Contradiction, i.e. the act of contradicting. Ex.:

Avoir l'esprit de contradiction.

Contredit, n.f. Contradiction. Refers to the words used to contradict. Ex.: Sans contredit. (This expression is commonly employed to mean "unquestionably" or "indisputably".)

485.

Convulser, v.t. To convulse or contract convulsively. Convulsionner, v.t. To produce or occasion a convulsive movement.

486.

Coquelicot, n.m. The wild or field poppy.

Pavot, n.m. The cultivated poppy from which opium is obtained.

487.

Conduit, n.m., Conduite, n.f. Conduit denotes an individual pipe installed for conveying gas, water, etc., whereas conduite refers to an installation or arrangement of pipes for ensuring the distribution of a gas or liquid in several directions.

488.

Coque, n.f. The shell of an egg.

Coquille, n.f. The shell of a snail, nut, or univalve shell-fish.

Coquillage, n.m. Synonym for coquille with regard to shell-fish, except that coquillage implies something more complicated or varied, especially when used in the plural. Ex.: Fleurs faites de coquillages. The word is also often used to denote the fish itself inside a shell. Ex.: Manger des coquillages.

Ecaille, n.f. Each of the two parts of the shell of a bivalve. Ex.:

Ecaille d'huitre, de moule.

489.

Corbeille, n.f. Basket with either very small side handles or none at all.

Panier, n.m. Basket with a handle over the top.

Corbillon, n.m. Small basket in which bread is baked.

Manne, n.f. Large basket, varying in shape, and used for carrying fruit, crockery, etc. Hamper.

Corde, n.f. Cord or rope in a general sense.

Cordage, n.m. A quantity or cord or rope. Implies various kinds or sizes.

Cordon, n.m. Small cord or rope for ringing a bell, opening a door, etc. Cordelière, n.f. Fancy cord or girdle for, e.g., a dressing-gown.

491.

Cordonnier, n.m. A boot and shoe maker or repairer. Implies work-manship of a certain quality or standard.

Bottier, n.m. A bootmaker who specializes in making bottes or top-boots.

Savetier, n.m. A boot mender who does rough repairs. A cobbler.

492.

Correct, adj. Correct or right in the sense of complying with all the rules. Ex.: Une phrase correcte. Un dessin correct.

Exact, adj. Correct or right in the sense of being accurate or true. Ex.: Un compte exact. Ce thermomètre n'est pas exact.

493.

Correctif, adj. That which is capable of correcting. Corrective. Ex.: Châtiments correctifs.

Correctionnel, adj. Law term relating to correction or the punishment for misdemeanour. Ex.: Peine, chambre correctionnelle.

494.

Corsaire, Forban, Pirate, n.m. Pirate is the general term for "pirate". Forban denotes a pirate or searobber proscribed by all countries and having the right to no flag whatever.

A corsaire is a pirate or corsair formerly commissioned by a country to make war on an enemy's mercantile marine.

495.

Cortège, n.m. Procession other than of a military or religious nature. Ex.: Cortège funèbre. Cortège carnavalesque.

Défilé, n.m. Military procession or march past. Denotes the procession itself.

Procession, n.f. Religious procession.

Défilement, n.m. Military procession or marching past. Refers to the act of marching or filing off.

496.

Côte, n.f. A hill in the sense of an inclined road. Ex.: Monter une côte.

Colline, n.f. A hill, i.e. an elevated mass of land, less in height than a mountain.

Coteau, n.m. The slopes or sides of a colline. Ex.: Coteaux boisés.

Cou, n.m. The neck of human beings or animals.

Col, n.m. The neck of a bottle or similar receptacle.

498.

Couard, n.m. Coward. The word, though strictly referring to animals who, from fear, keep their tail between their legs, is, however, applied comparatively to human beings.

Lâche, n.m. Coward. Denotes lack of courage in the face of danger. Poltron, n.m. Coward, or one who betrays fear in presence of danger and runs away.

499.

Coucher, v.i. To sleep. Refers to the habit of going to bed. Ex.: Il couche chez ses parents.

Dormir, v.i. To sleep. Denotes actual slumber. Ex.: Le bruit de l'usine m'empêche de dormir.

S'endormir, v.r. To fall asleep or go to sleep.

500.

Couler, v.i. and v.t. General term meaning "to flow". Ex.: Le Rhône coule plus rapidement que la Seine. Faire couler le sang.

Découler, v.i. To flow. Denotes the downward course or direction. Ex.: Sang qui découle d'une blessure.

Écouler, v.t. To drain off or make flow away. Ex.: Faire écouler l'eau d'un réservoir.

501.

Couleuvre, n.f., Serpent, n.m. A serpent is a poisonous snake, a couleuvre being of the harmless variety.

502.

Corridor, n.m. The main passage or corridor in a house, hotel, etc., leading to the various rooms.

Couloir, Passage, n.m. A passage, generally smaller than a corridor, leading from one room to another. The term passage is not, however, often used in this sense.

503.

Contusion, n.f. A bruise or contusion.

Bleu, *n.m.* Familiar term for a bruise which leaves a black or blue mark.

Meurtrissure, n.f. A bruise or contusion which either breaks the skin or leaves a livid mark.

504.

Coupe, n.f. A large cup with a stem and made of precious metal, china, etc., for ceremonial, presentation or ornamental purposes.

Tasse, n.f. An ordinary drinking cup without a stem.

- Couper, v.t., v.i. General term meaning "to cut". Ex.: Couper du pain, des cartes, du fil. Couteau qui coupe bien. (N.B.—Se couper au doigt means "to cut one's finger", whereas se couper le doigt means "to cut off one's finger".)
- Trancher, v.t. To cut off completely. Ex.: Trancher la tête à quelqu'un. To cut in slices, slabs, etc. Ex.: Trancher du pain, du marbre.
- Tailler, v.t. To cut for the purpose of imparting a certain form or shape.

 To carve. Ex.: Tailler du bois, de la pierre.
- Retrancher, v.t. To cut off figuratively in the sense of suppressing or doing away with. Ex.: Retrancher une dépense.

To cut off in the sense of separating from. Ex.: Retrancher des branches d'un arbre.

Découper, v.t. To cut out, such as a design, etc. Ex.: Découper une image.

506.

Couple. Couple is feminine when the two things or beings forming the couple are connected accidentally or considered so. In this sense the word is generally confined to animals or things. Ex.: Une couple de bœufs. Une couple de servicttes. Couple in the masculine gender denotes, as regards human beings, a couple united by marriage, affection or interest, whereas, in the case of animals, the male and female are implied, or else a suitability for acting or working together. Ex.: Un couple d'amis. Un couple de pigeons. Un couple de chevaux attelés à une voiture.

507.

- Coupler, v.t. To couple in the sense of linking or joining together. Ex.:

 Roues couplées.
- Accoupler, v.t. To arrange in couples. Ex.: Colonnes accouplées. Accoupler des bœufs.

To couple for breeding purposes. To pair.

508.

- Cour, n.f. Law court higher or more important than a tribunal. A High Court. Ex.: Cour de Cassation.
- **Tribunal**, n.m. The ordinary law or police court. Ex.: Tribunal de première instance.

509.

- Courbe, adj. Bent naturally. Implies that the article has never been straight. Ex.: Bâton courbe.
- Courbé, adj. Bent artificially. Refers to something which was originally straight. Ex.: Barre courbée.
- Recourbé, adj. Bent round or back. (See Group 400.)

510.

Couverture, n.f. That part of a roof which actually "covers" or protects, e.g. slates, tiles, etc.

Toit, n.m. Roof, considered as a part of a building. Ex.: Le toit d'une maison.

Toiture, n.f. Roof or roofing. Refers to the various materials (rafters, laths, slates, etc.) employed. Ex.: Cette toiture est en mauvais état.

511.

Couvrir, v.t. General term for "to cover". Ex.: Couvrir une statue, un livre.

To cover (expenses, outlay, etc.) Ex.: Courrir ses frais.

To cover in the sense of travelling. Ex.: Courrir cing kilomètres en une heure de marche.

Recouvrir, v.t. To cover completely so as to hide from view. Ex.: La neige recouvre l'herbe.

512.

Cracher, v.i. General term meaning "to spit". Crachoter, v.i. To spit frequently.

513.

Crainte, Peur, Frayeur, Épouvante, n.f., Effroi, n.m. A series of words indicating fear or fright. Crainte denotes fear inspired by something which may be harmful or otherwise. Ex.: La crainte de mal faire rend souvent maladroit. Peur indicates fear as the result of some danger, etc., often imaginary. Ex.: Le gros chien fit peur à l'enfant. Effroi denotes fright in the presence of real danger. Frayeur means "a fright", i.e. extreme fear either momentary or without grounds. Epouvante is fright which causes one to flee terrified. Ex.: Frapper d'épouvante. (See Group 82.)

514.

Crasse, n.f. Dirt accumulated gradually on the skin, clothes, etc.

Saleté, n.f. Dirt in a general sense. Ex.: Maison pleine de saleté. The word also means "dirtiness". Ex.: La saleté des rues.

Immondice, n.f. Unwholesome dirt. Filth. The word is generally used in the plural. Ex.: Les immondices des rues.

515.

Cravache, n.f. A riding-whip. Fouet, n.m. A whip with a lash.

516.

Créance, n.f. Firm belief or reliance in general. Denotes the state. Ex.: Bruit qui trouve créance.

Croyance, n.f. Belief or opinion regarding anything in particular. Ex.: Je n'ai aucune croyance en cette histoire.

Religious belief. Ex.: La croyance des juifs.

517.

Crever, v.t. To burst or break open. Ex.: Crever un sac. Éclater, v.i. To burst with a report. To explode.

Cric, Vérin, n.m. A cric is a jack usually operated by a rack and pinion. A vérin is a screw-jack.

519.

- Crouler, v.i.; S'écrouler, v.r. To fall in the sense of collapsing. Denotes violence or noise. S'écrouler is more precise, crouler being especially used figuratively. Ex.: La maison s'est écroulée pendant la tempête. Fortune qui croule.
- S'ébouler, v.r. To fall to pieces, or crumble away. Ex.: Cette falaise s'éboule lentement.
- S'affaisser, v.r. To give way or collapse, strictly speaking, beneath a load.
- S'effondrer, v.r. To collapse. Implies a giving way underneath.

520.

Croûte, *n.f.* The crust of a loaf as opposed to the crumb. **Croûton**, *n.m.* The crusty end of a loaf.

521.

- Croissance, n.f. Growth, i.e. the act of growing. Ex.: Observer la croissance d'un arbre.
- Cru, n.m. Growth, i.e. the amount or extent grown. Ex.: Le cru d'un arbre dans une année.
- Crue, n.f. The ultimate or full growth. Ex.: Cet arbre a pris toute sa crue.

522.

Dague, n.f., Poignard, n.m. Dague denotes the early dagger of Spanish or Italian origin. Poignard is the term employed nowadays.

523.

Dans, En, prep. Dans is used before words denoting some definite or precise circumstance, en only being employed before words taken in a vague or general sense. For this reason dans takes the article before the noun which it precedes, whereas en does not. Ex.: Je l'ai vu dans une colère terrible. Être en colère. Conduire en prison. Renfermer dans la prison de la Santé. Dans is used before names of towns and en before names of countries. Ex.: Dans Paris. En Angleterre. (As regards French departments dans is employed together with the article. Ex.: Dans la Somme. The same may be said of corresponding counties, etc., in other countries. Ex.: Sa ville natale se trouve dans le Kent.) When speaking of towns it should be noted that the expression, e.g. "in Paris", can and is more often translated by à Paris, the use of dans denoting, on the other hand, actual location within the town itself. Ex.: Il est à Paris depuis deux ans. Il se promène dans Paris tous les jours. Dans is furthermore used to express the time or date on which an event takes place. en indicating the duration. Ex.: Il partira dans deux heures pour un voyage qu'il compte faire en trois jours.

Débit, n.m. Output or capacity of any source or mechanical apparatus. Ex.: Débit horaire d'une pompe, d'une rivière.

Rendement, n.m. Output of a factory, mine, etc. Ex.: Il est satisfait du rendement de l'usine.

525.

Don, n.m. A voluntary gift or grant. Refers to the actual thing given.
Ex.: La France a reçu un don généreux pour la restauration du château de Versailles.

Gift in the sense of a natural advantage. Ex.: Le don de la parole.

Donation, n.f. The act of giving (law term). Ex.: Donation entre vifs. Dation, n.f. Legal term signifying a giving of something, other than money, in payment of a debt. Ex.: Dation en paiement.

526.

Débris, n.m. Detached fragmentary remains which may sometimes be used again. Ex.: Débris d'un naufrage, d'une fortune, d'un vase.

Décombres, n.m. Mingled building remains or rubbish for removal.

Déchets, n.m. Waste material from any process treated to form another but inferior product. Ex.: Déchets de coton, de soie.

Chutes, n.f. Waste material which "falls" during any process or treatment. Ex.: Chutes de sciago.

527.

Davantage, adv. More. The word denotes a superiority the result of a general comparison and is employed in an absolute sense. Ex.: Il est fort mais son frère l'est davantage.

Plus, adv. More. Plus is used when making a direct or definite comparison and, unlike davantage, is followed by que. Ex.: Il est plus fort que son frère. Elle est plus qu'heureuse. When denoting a superiority expressed by a number, plus is followed by de instead of que. Ex.: J'ai fait ce voyage plus de vingt fois.

Encore, adv. More. Implies an additional quantity and not necessarily a comparison. Ex.: Nous n'avons pas suffisamment d'hommes; il faut nous en envoyer encore.

528.

Décaper, v.t. To clean the surface of metals.

Nettoyer, v.t. General term meaning "to clean"

Décrotter, v.t. To clean footwear, i.e. to remove the dirt.

Cirer, v.t. To clean boots or shoes, i.e. to polish them.

Curer, v.t. To clean out a canal, ditch, or other watercourse.

Ecurer, v.t. To clean or wash dishes, kitchen utensils, etc.

To clean out a well or a port.

Dégraisser, v.t. To clean cloth, strictly speaking, to remove stains or grease. Nettoyer is, however, commonly used in this sense. Ex.: Nettoyage à sec.

Décrasser, v.t. To clean by removing accumulated dirt. Ex.: Décrasser un fusil.

Récurer, v.t. To clean by rubbing. To scour.

529.

- **Déceler**, v.t. To reveal or disclose in the sense of pointing out what has been hidden or kept secret. Ex.: Cette lueur décèle un incendic. Déceler un crime.
- **Dévoiler**, v.t. To reveal by removing that which either completely hides anything or prevents it from being properly seen or understood. Ex.: Dévoiler un mystère.
- **Découvrir**, v.t. To reveal or point out to others what they themselves do not perceive. Ex.: Il découvrit à la police le complot.

530.

Décès, n.m. Death, in legal parlance or phraseology. Ex.: Le médecin n'a pu que constater le décès.

Mort, n.f. General term for "death", denoting the cessation of life. Ex.: Être sur son lit de mort.

Trépas, n.m. Death. The word is a poetic term denoting the passing from one life to another.

531.

Déclamer, v.t. To recite poetry, etc., with suitable voice inflexion. Ex.: Déclamer des vers.

Réciter, v.t. To recite or repeat what has been learnt. Ex.: Réciter sa leçon.

532.

Déclin, Déclinement, n.m. Déclin denotes the actual decline, déclinement indicating the preliminary approach.

533.

Déconvenue, n.f. Mishap denoting disappointment. Ex.: Il ne voulait pas me parler de sa déconvenue.

Malencontre, n.f. An unexpected and embarrassing mishap.

Mésaventure, n.f. Mishap or misadventure with a humorous element.

534.

Découler, v.i. To spring or proceed from. Implies a direct relationship. Ex.: De la cupidité découle la plupart des crimes.

Dériver, v.i. To be derived from in, strictly speaking, an indirect manner. Ex.: Mot qui dérive du grec.

Emaner, v.i. To proceed or emanate from. Denotes a continuous stream or supply. Ex.: La lumière émane du soleil.

Procéder, Provenir, v.i. To proceed or come from. Procéder refers more to the intellect, provenir to the senses. Ex.: Maladie qui procède d'un accident. Ces fleurs proviennent de mon jardin.

Décrier, v.t. To cry down or bring into disrepute a person's honour or reputation.

Décréditer, v.t. To discredit completely. Ex.: Décréditer un honnête homme.

Discréditer, v.t. To discredit in the sense of attacking or lowering a person's commercial reputation. Ex.: Discréditer un négociant.

Dénigrer, v.t. To disparage (talent, merit, value, etc.). Ex.: Dénigrer un artiste.

536.

De bon gré, adv. exp. Without obligation.

De bonne volonté, adv. exp. Without aversion.

De bon cœur, adv. exp. Willingly or with affection.

De bonne grâce, adv. exp. Amiably or politely.

537.

Dans l'idée, colloq. (To have) an idea. Denotes belief or conviction. Ex.: J'ai dans l'idée qu'il pleuvra demain.

Dans la tête, colloq. (To have) a mind. Implies will or intention. Ex.: Il a dans la tête de rester.

538.

Décroissance, n.f. Decrease as opposed to increase. Ex.: La décroissance de la mortalité d'un pays.

Décroissement, n.m. Progressive or gradual decrease. Ex.: Le décroissement de la lune, des jours.

539.

Dédain, n.m. Disdain or contempt by reason of a high idea of one's own importance.

Mépris, *n.m.* Disdain or contempt for what is considered in itself unworthy of esteem.

540.

Dédale, Labyrinthe, n.m. Dédale is generally employed in a figurative or comparative sense to express something very intricate, labyrinthe being more often reserved to denote some material labyrinth such as a building or plantation. Ex.: Le dédale des lois. Le Vatican est un véritable labyrinthe.

541.

Dédommagement, n.m. The action of indemnifying for loss or damage. Implies an approximate indemnification. Ex.: Il a reçu une forte somme en dédommagement de l'accident.

Indemnité, n.f. Indemnity considered equal to the amount of loss sustained. Ex.: Il a reçu une indemnité de 500,000 francs.

Défaut, Manque, n.m., Faute, n.f. Manque denotes merely the absence or lack of anything; défaut the lack of that which is required to complete. Faute implies the deficiency as a result of what is lacking. Ex.: Sa conduite indique un manque d'éducation. Le défaut d'argent l'a empêché de continuer ses études. Il a été acquitté faute de preuves.

543.

Défaut, n.m. Fault or defect in the character of a person or the quality of a thing. An imperfection.

Defectuosité, n.m. Defect or imperfection, smaller or less important than a défaut. The word also denotes the state of that which is defective or imperfect.

Vice, n.m. Flaw or defect seriously affecting the nature or quality of a thing. Ex.: Vice de construction.

544.

Défiance, **Méfiance**, *n.f.* **Méfiance** denotes complete mistrust as a result of habit or instinct; **défiance** a partial mistrust inspired by circumstances, experience, etc.

545.

Défoncer, v.t. To break open by knocking out the bottom of, e.g. a barrel, a case, etc.

Enfoncer, v.t. To break in, e.g. a door, cupboard, etc., i.e. to smash the panels.

Fracturer, v.t. To break or force open (locks, doors).

546.

Dégât, n.m. Damage caused either by the destruction of useful things or by their deterioration. Ex.: L'orage a causé de grands dégâts.

Avarie, n.f., Dommage, n.m. See Avarier, endommager. (See Group 202.)

547.

Dégénération, n.f. Degeneration, i.e. the act of degenerating.

Dégénérescence, n.f. The state of that which has been degenerating for some time and which continues to do so. Degeneracy.

548.

Degré, n.m., Marche, n.f. The steps of any stairway. Degré refers to the height or interval between each, marche being the usual term employed to denote where the feet are placed. Ex.: S'asseoir sur les marches d'un escalier.

Marchepied, n.m. The step of a carriage or other vehicle.

Echelon, n.m. The step or rung of a ladder.

Pas, n.m. A step taken when walking.

Seuil, n.m. The step or threshold of a door. (Pas is also used in this sense.)

Décamper, v.i. To go away hurriedly. To clear off.

Déguerpir, v.i. To clear off, leaving one's belongings behind.

550.

Déguiser, v.t. To disguise in any manner so as to render unrecognizable. Travestir, v.t. To disguise by wearing clothes other than those which one is accustomed to wear.

551.

Déguster, v.t. To taste, i.e. to drink slowly in order to appreciate the quality of a liquid. Ex.: Déguster du vin.

Goûter, v.t. To taste, i.e. to eat or drink a small quantity in order to test the quality. Ex.: Goûtez ce vin et dites-moi ce que vous en pensez.

552.

Dehors, n.m. Outside, i.e. the immediate surroundings. Ex.: Bruit qui vient du dehors.

Extérieur, n.m. The visible exterior or outside of anything. Ex.:

L'extérieur de ce chateau est très beau.

553.

Dedans, n.m. The space inside anything. Ex.: Le dedans d'une maison. Intérieur, n.m. The visible interior or inside. Ex.: L'intérieur de cette cathédrale est plus intéressant que l'extérieur.

554.

Au dehors, En dehors, Au dedans, En dedans, adv. exp., Hors, prep. Au dehors and au dedans denote the state of being outside and inside respectively; en dehors and en dedans implying movement from the inside or the outside as the case may be. Ex.: Votre frère vous attend au dehors. Porte qui s'ouvre en dedans. The same may be said of the prepositional expressions en dehors de and hors de, the former implying movement from the inside to the outside whereas the latter merely indicates the relative situation and is especially used figuratively. Ex.: Il est allé en dehors de la ville. Sa maison est située hors de la ville. Être hors d'haleine.

555.

Délibérant, adj. Deliberative, i.e. having authority to deliberate. Ex.:

Assemblée délibérante.

Délibératif, adj. Deliberative or pertaining to deliberation. Ex.: Voix délibérative.

Délibératoire, adj. Having a deliberative style or form. Ex.: Forme délibératoire.

556.

Délié, adj. Thin or slender in the sense of being drawn out such as a thread or wire.

Grêle, adj. Thin or slender. Implies the addition of weakness. Ex.:

Des jambes grêles.

Maigre, adj. Thin as opposed to fat. Mince, adj. Thin as opposed to thick.

557.

Délivrer, Livrer, v.t. Livrer means to deliver simply, such as goods.

Délivrer implies a certain obligation or formality in connection with the delivery or issue. Ex.: Délivrer un passeport, des billets.

558.

Définitivement, adv., En définitive, adv. exp. Définitivement is the everyday term, en définitive being reserved for use in connection with legal matters. Ex.: Gagner un procès en définitive.

559

Demeure, n.f. Residence. Word used in everyday language to indicate where one is established. Ex.: Fixer sa demeure quelque part.

Domicile, n.m. Residence. Legal term denoting a person's official residence for business, legal or other purposes. Ex.: Elire domicile.

Résidence, n.f. Residence (of a certain size or importance).

560.

Demeurer, v.i. To continue to remain. Denotes generally a longer duration than that implied by rester. Ex.: Sa santé demeure précaire. Rester, v.i. To remain, contrary to that which changes place or position. Ex.: Il restera à Paris encore un mois.

561.

Demeurer, Habiter, Loger, Vivre, v.i. Demeurer meaning "to live" refers to the street, district, etc., wherein one's residence is situated. Habiter refers more to the residence itself, while loger indicates the actual part of the house, etc., occupied. Vivre denotes the manner of living. Ex.: Demeurer à la campagne. Habiter une villa. Loger au deuxième. Vivre de ses rentes.

562.

Demi, n.m. Half, with reference to arithmetical calculations. Ex.: Dix moins un demi.

adv. Half, i.e. incompletely or insufficiently. Ex.: Viande à demicuite. Homme à demi-mort.

Moitié, n.f. The half of the whole of anything. Moiety. Ex.: Perdre la moitié de sa fortune.

Mi, adj. inv. Half, i.e. mid or midway. Ex.: A mi-chemin. A mi-côte. Half, i.e. partly or in part. Ex.: Tissu mi-soie.

563.

Démonstration, Protestation, n.f., Témoignage, n.m. A démonstration is an outward sign of any feeling genuine or pretended, a protestation being an assurance of the same. A témoignage is a mark or proof generally shown by acts, of any feeling which really exists.

Démontrer, v.t. To show by demonstration.

Montrer, v.t. To show, i.e. to expose to view.

Indiquer, v.t. To show or point out. To indicate directly.

Désigner, v.t. To show or indicate by means of a sign.

Marquer, v.t. To mark or distinguish anything from amongst other things.

565.

Dénégation, n.f. A denial with regard to the manner or circumstances in which it is made.

Déni, n.m. Denial. Denotes the actual denial itself.

Reniement, n.m. A denial in the sense of a disavowal.

Négation, n.f. A denial or refusal. Ex.: Répondre par une négation.

566.

Dénier, Renier, Nier, v.t. To deny. See the substantive forms (dénégation, reniement, and négation respectively) of these verbs which are dealt with in Group 565. (See also Group 477.)

567.

Denrées, n.f. Produce obtained from the land for trading purposes.

Marchandises, n.f. Manufactured goods in general.

Subsistances, n.f. A country's products or its land produce from the point of view of supplies.

Vivres, n.m. Food already prepared for consumption.

568.

Dental, adj. Pertaining to the teeth with reference to pronunciation. Ex.: Consonne dentale.

Dentaire, adj. Dental, from the point of view of anatomy. Ex.: Nerfs dentaires.

569.

Dentier, n.m. A set of false teeth.

Denture, n.f. A person's natural teeth.

570.

Dénué, pa. p. Completely deprived of. Devoid. Ex.: Une nouvelle dénuée de fondement.

Dépourvu, pa. p. Deprived of what is necessary. Ex.: Armée dépourvue de munitions.

Dépouillé, pa. p. Deprived or stripped of that which forms a large or important part. Ex.: Arbre dépouillé de ses feuilles.

Privé, pa. p. Deprived of what is considered a natural possession. Ex.:

L'homme, privé d'air, ne peut pas exister.

571.

Déballer, v.t. To unpack a balle (bale or bundle).

Dépaqueter, v.t. To unpack a paquet (packet or parcel)

[89]

- Déparier, v.t. To remove one of two forming a pair. Ex.: Déparier des gants.
- Dépareiller, v.t. To spoil a pair or set by either removing or replacing by something different. Ex.: Dépareiller un service à thé.

573.

- Départir, v.t. To distribute or share out. Implies an action by some-body in authority. Ex.: Départir des faveurs.
- Partager, v.t. To divide into portions to be shared. Ex.: Partager un gâteau.
- Répartir, v.t. To apportion or allot for distribution. Ex.: Répartir les contributions.

574.

- Dépasser, v.t. To exceed or go beyond, generally in a material or physical sense. Ex.: Cet arbre dépasse tous les autres. Dépasser le but.
- Surpasser, v.t. To exceed or go beyond, morally or figuratively speaking. To surpass. Ex.: Le résultat surpasse l'attente.
- Outrepasser, v.t. To exceed or overstep. Implies excess or an action worthy of blame. Ex.: Outrepasser ses pouvoirs.

575.

Dépêcher, Hâter, Presser, v.t. These three words mean "to hurry" or "to hasten" in various ways. Hâter denotes diligence more or less sustained: presser implies an unrelaxed effort. Dépêcher, activity and despatch.

576.

- Dépens, n.m. Expenses, generally of a legal nature. Ex.: Etre condamné aux dépens.
 - Expense in the sense of detriment. Ex.: S'enrichir aux dépens d'autrui.
- Dépense, n.f. Expense or expenditure. Ex.: Ces travaux ont occasionné une grande dépense d'argent et de temps.
- Frais, n.m. General term for "expenses". Ex.: Frais de déplacement. Déboursé, n.m. Expense or disbursement.
- **Débours**, *n.m.* Commercial term for incidental expenses in connection with a transport or carriage account.

, 577.

Déperdition, Perte, n.f. Perteis the general term for "loss", déperdition denoting a diminution or partial loss. Ex.: Déperdition de chaleur.

578.

Dix, adj. Ten (exactly).

Dizaine, n.f. About ten. Ex.: Casser une dizaine d'œufs.

579.

Dépeuplement, n.m., Dépopulation, n.f. Dépopulation denotes the act of depopulating; dépeuplement, the result.

Déplaisant, adj. Unpleasant in the extreme. The word is especially used in a moral sense. Ex.: Manières déplaisantes.

Malplaisant, adj. Unpleasant, i.e. insufficiently pleasant or agreeable.

581.

Depuis, Dès, prep. Depuis, meaning "from ", is used in connection with order or distance; dès refers to time or extent. Ex.: Depuis le premier jusqu'au dernier. Depuis Paris jusqu'à Londres. Dès le commencement. Il est aveugle dès son enfance.

(N.B.—Depuis is, however, always used when translating "from . . . to". Ex.: Depuis le commencement jusqu'à la fin.)

582

Dépurer, Épurer, Purifier, v.t. Purifier is the general term. Epurer means to purify (or refine in the case of metals, etc.) to a greater degree than that expressed by purifier, while dépurer denotes complete or perfect purification, the term being generally reserved for use in connection with chemistry.

583.

Déraisonnable, adj. Partially or momentarily without reason. **Irraisonnable**, adj. Totally devoid of reason.

584.

Dérégler, v.t. To put out of order. Refers to the consequent irregular movement. Ex.: Avoir l'estomac déréglé.

Détraquer, v.t. To put out of order. Ex.: Détraquer une montre.

585.

Dérober, Voler, Détrousser, Dévaliser, Chiper, v.t. Voler is the general term meaning "to thieve" or "to steal". Dérober means to steal furtively, while détrousser is used in connection with travellers only. Dévaliser signifies to rob a person of his effects. Chiper is the familiar term corresponding to "pinch" in English.

586.

Désabuser, v.t. To undeceive or disabuse of that which has created false hopes or ideas. Ex.: Je dois vous désabuser sur son caractère. Détromper, v.t. To undeceive by simply explaining an error.

587.

Débarquer, **Désembarquer**, v.t. Débarquer means to disembark or unload on arrival at a ship's destination; désembarquer, to disembark before the commencement or completion of the journey.

588.

Déserteur, Transfuge, n.m. The déserteur merely abandons his post. The transfuge does more; he goes over to the enemy.

[91]

Déshabiller, v.t. To undress completely.

Dévêtir, v.t. To undress partially, i.e. to remove top or outer garments.

590.

Désoccupé, adj. Unoccupied in the sense of having time to spare, or nothing much to do.

Inoccupé, adj. Unoccupied, i.e. having nothing whatever to do.

Désœuvré, adj. Unoccupied, i.e. not doing, nor wishing to do, anything.

591.

Destin, n.m. Destiny, or that which regulates or governs the future. Destinée, n.f. Destiny, or fate, as ordained by the destin (q.v.).

Sort, n.m. Fate or lot. Implies a certain element of chance and generally refers to any individual circumstance. Ex.: Se plaindre de son sort.

592.

Déterrer, Exhumer, v.t. Déterrer is the everyday term meaning "to disinter" or "exhume". Exhumer implies a certain solemnity, or an act ordered by some authority.

593.

Deuxième, Second, adj. As a general rule deuxième may be used when referring to the second of more than two; second, when there are two only. Strictly speaking, however, the former indicates a chance or arbitrary classification whereas the latter denotes the natural or rightful place. Second also calls to mind the premier, or that which it follows. Ex.: Il était deuxième sur la liste. L'habitude est une seconde nature.

594.

Devancer, v.t. To precede or go before. Denotes an advantage obtained. Ex.: Je croyais être le premier mais vous m'avez devancé.

Précéder, v.t. To precede or go before. Denotes merely the order or position. Ex.: Lisez le chapitre qui précède.

595.

Devancier, **Prédécesseur**, *n.m.* Prédécesseur denotes a predecessor in any office or official position, whereas devancier applies to a predecessor in any unofficial career or following, such as an artist, author, etc.

596.

Devant, prep. Before, i.e. opposite or in front of. Ex.: Elle aime rester devant la fenêtre. Sa maison est devant la gare.

Avant, prep. Before. Denotes priority of time or order. Ex.: Avant la fin du mois. Sa maison est avant la gare (i.e. before one gets to the station).

597.

Dévotion, n.f. Devotion of a religious nature. Pietv.

Dévouement, n.m. Devotion in the sense of affection or devotedness.

Directif, adj. Serving to direct without actually doing so. Directive. Dirigeant, adj. Directing. Denotes actual direction.

599.

Diffamatoire, adj. Likely or intended to defame. Defamatory. Ex.: Discours diffamatoire.

Diffamant, adj. Actually defaming.

Diffamable, adj. Capable of being defamed.

600.

Différend, n.m. Difference, i.e. contention or dispute. Ex.: Vider un différend.

Différence, n.f. Difference in the sense of variation or dissimilarity.

601.

Difficile, Difficultueux, adj. Difficile refers to the action; difficultueux, to the character or nature. Un homme difficile is difficult to get on with. Un homme difficultueux makes or exaggerates difficulties.

602.

Discretion, n.f. Discretion, i.e. the avoidance of saying or doing anything likely to displease or harm another.

Réserve, n.f. Reserve, i.e. prudence or fear of compromising oneself. Ex.: Se tenir sur la réserve.

Retenue, n.f. Discretion or reserve. Denotes control of oneself in order to avoid becoming too involved in any matter.

603.

Disette, Famine, *n.f.* Disette indicates the dearth of food in a country or district, famine denoting the result and considered as a national calamity.

604.

Déjoindre, Disjoindre, v.t. Disjoindre indicates the commencement of the act of separating; déjoindre denotes complete separation.

605.

Dissension, n.f., **Dissentiment**, n.m. Dissension (dissension) indicates variance or contention brought about by dissentiment (dissent) which is merely difference of opinion.

606.

Distance, n.f., Éloignement, n.m. Distance indicates the space separating one thing from another. Eloignement denotes the same space considered as placing one object at a distance from another. Ex.: La distance de Paris à Calais est de 300 kilomètres. L'éloignement de la gare m'oblige de partir de bonne heure pour prendre le train.

Diurne, adj. Daily, i.e. performed in twenty-four hours. Ex.: Mouvement diurne de la terre.

Day or diurnal, as opposed to night. Ex.: Oiseau diurne.

Journalier, adj. Daily, i.e. happening or recurring every day. Ex.: Nos besoins journaliers.

Quotidien, adj. Daily, as opposed to any other period. Quotidian. Ex.: Publication quotidienne.

608.

Docte, adj. Learned, generally as regards ancient history, literature, etc. Erudit, adj. Learned. Denotes the possession of much knowledge gained by book study. Erudite.

Savant, adj. Learned. Implies a scientific application of the knowledge acquired.

609.

Docteur, Médecin, n.m. Docteur is the more modern term which has generally superseded médecin. French army doctors are, however, invariably styled médecins militaires.

610.

Dominant, Dominateur, adj. Dominant denotes the state or condition of that which dominates; dominateur refers more to the act of dominating. Ex.: Esprit dominant. Ton dominateur.

611.

Douceâtre, adj. Sweetish, i.e. not over sweet. Ex.: Un fruit douceâtre. Doucereux, adj. Insipidly sweet. Ex.: Vin fade et doucereux.

612.

Douceur, Mansuétude, n.f. Douceur is the general term for "gentleness". Mansuétude denotes gentleness considered either as a Christian virtue or an inherent quality.

613.

Douter, v.i. To doubt or be doubtful of. Ex.: Je ne doute pas de sa probité.

Se douter, v.r. To doubt in the sense of suspecting. Ex.: Il s'est douté de l'autenticité du tableau.

614.

Droiture, n.f. Straightforwardness (of heart, morals, etc.).

Rectitude, n.f. Straightforwardness, with reference to the mind, judgment or intelligence.

615.

Durant, prep. During, when meaning throughout. Ex.: Ils n'habitent Paris que durant l'hiver.

Pendant, prep. During, i.e. at a certain moment within a given period. Ex.: La maison s'est écroulée pendant la nuit.

[94]

Durcir, v.i., Endurcir, v.t. Durcir simply means to harden or become hard; endurcir denotes a gradual or progressive hardening. Ex.: Le beurre durcit au froid. Le travail manuel endurcit le corps.

617.

Éclair, n.m., Foudre, n.f. An éclair is merely the visible flash accompanying lightning; foudre is the electrical discharge.

618.

Écarter, v.t. To push aside. Ex.: Écarter les branches d'un arbre.

Éloigner, v.t. To remove with the intention of keeping at a distance. Ex.: Éloigner une chaise du feu.

Détourner, v.t. To divert or cause to deviate. Ex.: Détourner le cours d'une rivière.

619.

Mettre à l'écart, colloq. To put or lay aside with the intention of recovering later.

Mettre au rancart, colloq. To lay aside in the sense of discarding.

620.

Échapper à, v.i. To escape from in the sense of getting out of or extricating oneself from. Ex.: Échapper à une difficulté.

Échapper de, v.i. To escape from, i.e. to get away from. Ex. : Echapper de prison.

Réchapper, v.i. To escape, with an effort, from great danger. Ex.: Réchapper de la mort.

621.

S'enfuir, v.r., Fuir, v.i. To flee or take to flight. Denotes haste in order to avoid being caught. Ex.: Elle s'est enfuie de la maison paternelle. Fuir devant l'ennemi.

S'évader, v.r. To take to flight furtively. To slip away.

S'esquiver, v.r. To slip away quietly or skilfully.

Se sauver, v.r. To flee or run away unharmed from any danger, etc. Ex.: Il s'est sauvé à la nage.

Se dérober, v.r. To retire or withdraw quietly. Denotes a wish to avoid. Ex.: Se dérober à une réunion.

622.

Éclaircir, v.t. To enlighten, i.e. to make clear any question, doctrine, etc., which has remained obscure.

Éclairer, v.t. To enlighten the mind or reason. Ex.: Eclairer le peuple, c'est le moraliser.

623.

Éconduire, v.t. To conduct or show off the premises in the sense of dismissing or refusing. Ex.: *Econduire un prétendant*.

Conduire, v.t. To conduct or show to any place. Ex.: Conduisez votre ami à sa chambre. (See also Group 456.)

Économe, adj. Economical with reference to persons. Thrifty. Ex.: Ménagère économe.

Économique, adj. Economical as applied to things. Ex.: Système économique de chauffage.

625.

Écorcher, v.t. To rub off the skin to a greater extent than that implied by *érafler*. Ex.: Ronces qui écorchent les mains.

Erafler, v.t. To remove a very small portion of the skin. To graze. Ex.: La balle lui a éraflé la peau.

626.

S'égratigner, v.r. To scratch oneself as with a nail or a pin. Se gratter, v.r. To scratch oneself in order to relieve an itching. Griffer, v.t. To scratch with the claws or nails.

627.

Écrin, n.m. A case for rings, jewellery and similar articles.

Étui, n.m. A case for, e.g., a hat, musical instrument, spectacles, revolver, field-glasses, etc.

628.

Écriteau, n.m. A notice on a board, card, etc., for fixing anywhere. Affiche, n.f. A notice or advertisement intended to be stuck or otherwise fastened to a wall, hoarding, etc. Poster.

Avis, n.m. Notice, i.e. the actual information such as contained in an affiche, newspaper, etc.

Avertissement, n.m. An avis or notice intended as a warning.

Placard, n.m. Placard containing written or printed information of any kind for conveyance to the public.

Pancarte, n.f. A large placard.

Réclame, n.f. Advertisement of any kind.

629.

S'écrier, v.r. To cry in the sense of exclaiming. Ex.: "C'est honteux /" s'écriait-il.

Crier, v.t. To cry out, i.e. to shout. Ex.: Crier "Au feu!".

v.i. To cry out or utter a cry. Ex.: Crier de douleur.

v.t. To cry publicly, i.e. to hawk. Ex.: Crier des journaux.

Se récrier, v.r. To cry out or exclaim in wonder, surprise, anger, etc. Ex.: Tout le monde s'est récrié contre le nouvel impôt.

Pleurer, v.i. To cry, i.e. to weep. Ex.: Pleurer de joie.

630.

Écume, n.f. Froth or foam with reference to the sea, human beings, or animals. Ex.: L'écume des flots, d'un cheval.

Scum. Ex.: La fermentation produit de l'écume. The word is also used figuratively in this sense. Ex.: L'écume de la société.

Mousse, n.f. Froth, with reference to beer, milk or cream.

Écumant, Écumeux, adj. Écumant denotes the action; écumeux the state or condition. Ex.: La mer écumante. Un cheval écumeux.

632.

Éducation; n.f. Moral education or upbringing. Instruction, n.f. Education received at school, college, etc.

633.

Effaré, adj. Visibly scared or frightened. Ex.: Avoir l'air effaré. Effarouché, adj. Scared or frightened from some outside cause. Ex.: Le gibier fuit effarouché au bruit du fusil. (See Group 513.)

634

Effectivement, adv., En effet, adv. exp. Effectivement refers to facts, and may be translated by "in reality", "really" or "actually". Ex.: Les marchandises sont effectivement parties. En effet refers more to ideas and can be rendered by "indeed", "in fact" or "as a matter of fact". Ex.: En effet, je l'ai vu hier.

635.

S'efforcer, v.r. To try or endeavour. Implies a concentrated effort either physical or otherwise. Ex.: Il s'efforça de soulever la pierre.

Tâcher de, Tâcher à, v.i. To try or endeavour. Denotes perseverance or sustained action. Tâcher de is used when the action is merely considered difficult, tâcher à being reserved for cases either involving a great effort or denoting an attempt at something impossible. Ex.:

Demain vous tâcherez de venir plus tôt. Ils tâchèrent pendant longtemps à mettre le moteur en marche.

Essayer, v.t. To try or test. Ex.: Essayer un vêtement, ses forces.

636.

S'effriter, v.r. To fall to dust. Ex.: Cette statue s'effrite. S'émietter, v.r. To crumble. Ex.: Ce gâteau est trop sec; il s'émiette.

637.

Effronté, Éhonté, Impudent, adj. These three words denote varying degrees of impudence or shamelessness. Effronté is stronger than impudent, while éhonté denotes a total lack of moral sentiment.

638.

Effusion, n.f., Epanchement, n.m. Effusion, in a figurative sense, denotes a more violent or passionate outpouring than that expressed by épanchement.

639

S'égarer, v.r. To go astray, i.e. to wander unintentionally and momentarily from the right path. Ex.: Il s'est égaré pendant la nuit.

Se fourvoyer, v.r. To go astray in the sense of deliberately taking the wrong path through ignorance, thoughtlessness, etc. Ex.: Le guide s'est fourvoyé, et nous aussi.

Égoïste, Personnel, adj. Egoïste denotes a greater selfishness than that implied by personnel. Ex.: L'homme personnel rapporte tout à lui; l'homme égoïste pense à lui et veut que tout le monde y pense.

641.

Élaguer, v.t. To lop off the useless or superfluous branches of a tree. Émonder, v.t. To prune or trim small trees, a vine, etc.

642.

Élan, Élancement, n.m. Élan refers more to the nature of any yearning or rapture; élancement, to the movement itself. Ex.: Un élan de pitié. Les élancements de l'esprit vers la vérité.

643.

Hausser, v.t. To raise or lift up. Ex.: Hausser le bras.

Rehausser, v.t. To raise or increase that which has either sunk or is already high. Ex.: La rareté d'un article ne fait que rehausser sa valeur.

Exhausser, v.t. To increase in height by addition. Ex.: Exhausser un mur.

Lever, v.t. To lift up or place in an upright position that which is low or lying down. Ex.: Lever les mains, une statue.

Relever, v.t. To restore to its original position that which has sunk or fallen. Ex.: Relever un enfant tombé par terre.

Soulever, v.t. To raise or lift a short distance, or from off the ground. Ex.: Soulever un poids, un rideau.

Élever, v.t. To lift or raise to a high or prominent position. To elevate. Ex.: Élever la voix, des obstacles, un tableau, un monument, la température, quelqu'un au ministère.

644.

Éloge, n.m. Praise in the sense of eulogy or a panegyric. Denotes generally a reference to some specific quality. Ex.: Faire l'éloge de quelqu'un.

Louange, n.f. Praise in the sense of honour or tribute due to merit. The word denotes praise given in a vague or general manner. Ex.: Chanter les louanges de Dieu.

645.

Épouser, v.t., Se marier, v.r. To marry, i.e. to become the husband or wife of a person. Ex.: Il a épousé sa cousine.

Marier, v.t. To marry in the sense of giving or joining in marriage. Ex.: Il a marié sa fille à un industriel.

646.

Embêter, v.t. To annoy in the sense of bothering or being a nuisance. Ennuyer, v.t. To annoy, i.e. to bore or importune.

Gêner, v.t. To annoy, i.e. to hinder or get in the way.

Contrarier, v.t. To annoy in the sense of vexing or provoking.

Embrassade, n.f., Embrassement, n.m. Embrassade denotes merely an embrace considered apart from any possible feeling. Embrassement implies accompanying affection or tenderness.

648.

Embrun, n.m. Mist or fine spray blown from waves by the wind.

Bruine, n.f. Mist in the sense of very fine rain.

Brume, n.f. Mist or sea fog.

Brouillard, n.m. General term for fog.

649.

Eloigné, adj. Distant. The word expresses the situation of anything at a great distance from something else. Ex.: Une ville éloignée d'une autre. Récit éloigné de la vérité.

Lointain, adj. Distant. The term merely gives an idea as to locality. Ex.: Pays lointain.

Distant, adj. Distant, i.e. at a distance. Refers to time or space. Ex.: Villages distants l'un de l'autre de 10 kilomètres.

650.

Émoi, n.m., **Émotion**, n.f. *Émoi* denotes the state of mind. *Émotion* is the manifestation, generally more or less apparent, of such a state. Ex.: Mettre en émoi. La nouvelle lui causa une grande émotion.

651.

Émousse, adj. Blunt, with reference to instruments for cutting. Ex.: Couteau émoussé.

Contondant, adj. Blunt, i.e. having no edge, such as a bar of iron.

652.

Empêchement, Obstacle, n.m. An empêchement is that which hinders or prevents the commencement of any movement or action; an obstacle is an obstacle encountered after a start has been made.

653.

Emplir, v.t. To fill (completely) that which is intended to contain liquid, etc. Ex.: Emplir d'eau un vase.

Remplir, v.t. To refill or fill entirely that which is only partially filled.

To fill up. Ex.: Remplir un verre.

To fill, i.e. to place a number or quantity of things in any space, etc. Ex.: Remplir de livres un rayon.

To fill, figuratively speaking. Ex.: Remplir une fonction.

To fill in or up any form, document, etc.

Combler. v.t. To fill in any hollow, thereby destroying its existence. Ex.: Combler un fossé.

Empreindre, Imprimer, v.t. Imprimer, meaning to imprint or impress, is more commonly used than empreindre. Ex.: On imprime un mouvement, des sensations, des principes, etc. Leurs pas étaient empreints sur la sable.

655.

Émule, n.m. One who competes with the same chances, capabilities, etc.

Emulateur, *n.m.* One who endeavours to attain the higher position, rank, etc., held by another. An emulator.

656.

Enceindre, v.t. To surround closely so as to form a limit. Ex.: Enceindre une ville de murailles.

Enclore, v.t. To enclose on all sides in order to prevent entrance. Ex.: Enclore une propriété.

Entourer, v.t. To surround in the sense of occupying the surrounding space. Ex.: L'ennemi entoura la ville.

Environner, v.t. Environner has the same meaning as entourer except that the surrounding space occupied is more outlying.

Cerner, v.t. To surround in the sense of investing or hemming in.

657.

Enchérir, Renchérir, v.t. Enchérir means to increase the price, degree, amount, etc., of anything. Renchérir denotes either an increase concerning that which is already high, dear, excessive, etc., or an element of excess or daring with regard to the action itself. Ex.: La pénurie fait enchérir le prix des vivres. Il exagère, mais son frère renchérit encore.

658.

Encore, Aussi, adv. Encore, meaning "also" or "as well", refers more to quantity or amount; aussi denotes similarity or comparison. Ex.: Non seulement savant, il est encore artiste. Il est aussi artiste que savant.

659.

Endroit, Lieu, Emplacement, Parages, n.m., Place, n.f. Lieu denotes any place or space in its entirety; endroit marks either a particular spot or a part of any space. Place implies occupation. Ex.: Paris est un lieu renfermant de ravissants endroits. Rangez ce livre à sa place. An emplacement is the place or site with reference to any building existing or proposed, or which has disappeared. Parages means "place" in the sense of "way" or "parts". Ex.: Nous sommes heureux de vous revoir dans ces parages.

660.

Artistement, adv. With art, i.e. skilfully or dexterously. Artistiquement, adv. With art, i.e. artistically.

Ayant droit, Ayant cause, n.m. Ayant droit denotes the party interested in any matter and who can only act in his own name, whereas ayant cause means an assign or person to whom certain rights have been assigned and who can therefore act either in his own name or that of the person whom he represents.

662.

Emporter, Remporter, v.t. In the sense of taking or winning, emporter merely denotes the obtaining of that which is offered as a prize, reward, etc., whereas remporter implies an additional element of rivalry or competition.

663.

Enfermer, Renfermer, v.t. Renfermer denotes a closer or more wilful confinement than that implied by enfermer. Ex.: Enfermer un prisonnier. Renfermer un lion dans une cage. Renfermer also means to confine again. Ex.: Renfermer un prisonnier qui s'était évadé.

664.

Écurie, Étable, n.f. An écurie is a stable for horses. An étable is a stable or shed for cattle.

665.

Enjoué, adj. Merry or cheerful, with reference to disposition or character. Gai, adj. Gay or merry, with reference to mood or temper. Gaillard, adj. Gay or merry. Denotes boisterousness or unrestraint.

666.

Enluminer, v.t. To illuminate books, manuscripts, etc. Illuminer, v.t. To illuminate a building, statue, etc.

667.

Ennuyeux, Ennuyant, adj. Ennuyeux means annoying by nature or disposition. Ennuyant is used in connection with some particular instance or occasion.

668.

Enoncé, n.m., Enonciation, n.f. An énoncé is the actual statement or declaration made. An énonciation is the act of declaring or stating.

669.

S'informer de, v.r. To enquire, i.e. to ask for information regarding anything.

S'enquérir de, v.r. To enquire after. Denotes a more thorough or complete enquiry than that implied by s'informer. Ex.: S'enquérir de la santé de quelqu'un.

670.

Enfin, adv. At last. After all. Ex.: Enfin, vous voilà! Enfin, cela ne le regarde pas.

A la fin, adv. exp. In the end. Refers to the actual end of any action, etc. Ex.: L'ennemi capitula à la fin.

Finalement, adv. Finally. Ex.: Nous avons dû, finalement, y renoncer.
En fin de compte, adv. exp. All things considered. Ex.: En fin de compte, je préfère rester.

A la longue, adv. exp. In the end, i.e. in the long run. In time. Ex.:

Vous vous y habituerez à la longue.

671.

Engloutir, v.t. To swallow up in the sense of overwhelming or devouring. Ex.: Le tremblement de terre engloutit une ville entière.

Engouffrer, v.t. To swallow up as in a gulf, abyss or other opening. Ex.: Tous les jours le Métro engouffre sa proie humaine.

672.

Enregistrer, v.t. To register luggage, etc.

Charger, Recommander, v.t. To register a letter or parcel.

Inscrire, v.t. To register or enter in a register.

Immatriculer, v.t. To enrol or register in a matricule which is an official list of patents, huissiers, military recruits, etc.

673.

Ensanglanté, adj. Covered with blood from any source.

Sanglant, adj. Bloody or bleeding, i.e. covered with one's own blood. Sanguinolent, adj. Medical term used to denote any substance or matter containing blood.

Sanguin, adj. Relating to, or abounding with blood. Sanguine.

674.

Ensemble, adv. Together, i.e. in the same place. Ex.: Les employés lurent ensemble l'affiche sur la grève.

A la fois, adv. exp. Together, i.e at the same time. Ex.: Grâce à la téléphonie sans fil les nouvelles peuvent être annoncées à tous les pays à la fois.

675.

S'ensuivre, v.r. To follow logically or as a result. Ex.: Malgré cela, il ne s'ensuit pas que vous ayez raison.

Suivre, v.t. General term meaning "to follow". Ex.: Suivre une procession, un régime.

676.

Entendre, Ouïr, v.t. Ouïr denotes a more vague or indistinct hearing than that implied by entendre. Ex.: Nous avons entendu le rossignol aujourd'hui. J'ai ouï dire qu'il était mort.

677.

Entériner, Ratifier, v.t. Ratifier is the ordinary term meaning "to ratify". Entériner means to ratify legally any deed, etc., the validity of which depends on such ratification.

Enterrer, Inhumer, Enfouir, Ensevelir, v.t. To bury. Enterrer may be used in connection with animals or things, as well as human beings; inhumer is only employed with regard to the latter and denotes, in addition, a certain ceremony accompanying the burial. Enfouir means to bury for the purpose of hiding or concealing. Ex.: Enfouir untrésor. Ensevelir, strictly speaking, denotes the action of enshrouding or laying out for burial, but is also employed in the elevated style for the burial of persons. In addition the word means "to bury under". Ex.: Le pompier fut enseveli sous les ruines de la maison. (See also Group 483.)

679.

Entêté, adj. Obstinate on any particular occasion as a result of opposition or preconceived opinion.

Têtu, adj. Obstinate by nature or disposition. Denotes a total disregard for the opinion of others or a high idea of one's own.

Opiniâtre, adj. Obstinate. Indicates a wilful character incapable of giving way.

Obstiné, adj. Obstinate or stubborn, and yielding only with difficulty.

680.

Entièrement, adv., En entier, adv. exp. Entièrement modifies the action expressed by the verb; en entier refers to the object in a sentence. Ex.: Je suis entièrement de votre avis. Malgré la longueur du rapport il le lut en entier.

681.

Envers, prep. Towards or to, in a moral sense. Ex.: La gratitude d'un enfant envers ses parents.

Vers, prep. Towards, i.e. in the direction of. Ex.: Il leva les yeux vers le tableau.

682.

Gravir, v.t. and i., Grimper, v.i. Gravir means "to climb", generally by walking, and implies an effort. Grimper denotes a more natural action such as that performed by plants, animals. Ex.: Gravir une côte. Grimper sur un arbre.

683.

Épave, n.f., Naufrage, n.m. Épave, meaning a wreck, is used in a wider sense than naufrage, which applies only to shipwrecks. Ex.: Épave d'une fortune, d'une armée.

684

Épée, n.f. A two-edged straight sword.

Sabre, n.m. A single-edged curved sword, such as used in the army. Glaive, n.m. The name given to the type of two-edged sword used by the Greeks and Romans, or during the Middle Ages. The word is also used to denote the sword in a figurative sense. Ex.: Le glaive de la justice.

Espadon, n.m. A large two-handed sword used in the Middle Ages.

Épreuve, n.f., Essai, n.m. An épreuve is a test as to the quality of anything. An essai denotes a test or trial as to fitness for use. Ex.: Faire l'épreuve d'une chaudière means to test a boiler under pressure. Faire l'essai d'une chaudière denotes a trial with a view to ascertaining general suitability when working.

686.

Équarrir, v.t. To square, i.e. to form or cut to right angles. Ex.: *Équarrir une poutre*.

Carrer, v.t. To square in the sense of giving a square form to. Ex.:

Carrer un bloc de marbre.

687.

Errer, v.i. To wander in the sense of deviating from a definite or prearranged route. Ex.: On erre quand on perd son chemin. To wander, figuratively speaking. Ex.: Laisser errer ses pensées, son imagination.

Vaguer, v.i. To wander aimlessly or for no fixed purpose.

688.

Escadre, n.f. Fleet squadron under the command of a vice-admiral.
Escadron, n.m. A military squadron (cavalry, infantry, etc.).
Escadrille, n.f. A small squadron of light naval units. Ex.: Escadrille de torpilleurs.

A squadron of aeroplanes.

689.

Esclandre, Scandale, n.m. Scandale denotes the actual scandal itself. Esclandre refers more to the result or effect of a scandal.

690.

Escompte, n.m. Discount for cash payment. Remise, n.f. Trade discount or allowance.

691.

Espérance, n.f., Espoir, n.m. Espérance denotes the state of a soul constant in hope. Espoir refers more to that which is desired and therefore denotes hope of a more definite nature. Ex.: L'espérance est une vertu théologale. Maladie qui ne laisse pas d'espoir.

692.

Escarbille, Gendre, n.f., Fraisil, Mâchefer, n.m. Cendres is the general term for cinders (or ash). An escarbille is a half-burnt cinder found in a furnace, and a fraisil the same as found in a forge. Mâchefer is coal slag or dross.

693.

Escargot, n.m. General term for a "snail". The word is invariably used with reference to the edible variety.

Limace, n.f. Large red or black naked snail, or slug.

Limaçon (or Colimaçon), n.m. A snail with a helical-shaped shell. Loche, n.f. Small grey naked snail, or slug.

694.

Escarpolette, Balancoire, n.f. Although both these words are commonly used to denote a swing, escarpolette is the correct term in this sense. A balancoire is, strictly speaking, a see-saw.

695.

Étain, Fer-blanc, n.m. Étain is pure tin; fer-blanc is tin plate or thin iron sheet coated with tin.

696.

Étalage, n.m. Shop window, i.e. what is displayed therein. Ex.:

Aller voir les étalages.

Devanture, n.f. A shop front as a whole, including the window.

Vitrine, n.f. A shop window in which goods are displayed. Ex...

Regarder dans une vitrine.

697.

Étoile, *n.f.*, **Astre**, *n.m.* Both these words are commonly used to denote a star; an *astre* is, however, any heavenly luminous body, and may therefore refer to the sun or the moon.

698.

Étude, n.f., **Bureau**, n.m. Bureau is the general term for an office. A solicitor's, notary's or similar government official's office is, however, invariably known as an *étude*.

699.

Eveiller, Réveiller, v.t. Éveiller means "to awake" naturally, i.e. when a person has slept sufficiently. Réveiller implies a sudden or unexpected awakening. Ex.: Il s'éveille toujours à six heures. L'explosion réveilla tout le quartier.

700.

Excès, n.m. Excess, i.e. the difference between two unequal quantities. Ex.: Deux est l'excès de douze sur dix.

Excess in the sense of immoderation. Ex.: Des excès de table, de vitesse.

Excédent, n.m. Excess beyond what is due or necessary. Ex.: L'excédent d'une somme après les dépenses.

701.

Étourdi, adj. Thoughtless. Denotes a vivacity which prevents the use of common sense.

Écervelé, adj. Hare-brained, i.e. incapable of acting intelligently.

Insouciant, adj. Thoughtless in the sense of being heedless or unconcerned.

- Excepté, prep. Except or excepting. Implies an exception resulting from difference or nonconformity. Ex.: Ils sont tous reçus à l'examen, excepté mon frère.
- Hors, Hormis, prep. Except. Merely denotes exclusion. Ex.: Il a vendu toutes ses maisons hors deux. (It is to be noted, however, that such expressions as hors ligne, hors concours, imply an exception for some special reason.)
- Sauf, prep. Except. Save. Denotes a reserve. Ex.: Bureau ouvert tous les jours sauf le dimanche.

703.

Envoyer, Expédier, v.t. Envoyer is the general term meaning "to send". Expédier strictly means to send by any means of despatch or transport. Ex.: Envoyer des renforts au secours d'une armée. Expédier des marchandises en grande vitesse.

704.

- Exposé, n.m. Simple statement or account, precise, and containing but the bare facts. Ex.: Il nous fit un exposé de la situation.
- **Exposition**, n.f. Detailed statement or account. Ex.: L'exposition d'une doctrine.
- **Déclaration**, n.f. A statement of a formal nature. Declaration. Ex.: Faire une déclaration devant témoins.
- Relevé de compte, n.m. Statement of account. The single word relevé is often employed in this sense.
- Etat, n.m. Statement, i.e. information arranged in the form of a list, table, or return. Ex.: Etat de frais.

705.

Désespérance, n.f., Désespoir, n.m. Désespérance and désespoir are the antonyms of espérance and espoir respectively. (See Group 691.)

706.

Fabrique, n.f., Manufacture, n.f. Fabrique meaning a factory, refers more to the work actually done therein, or to the industrial element.

Manufacture has reference to the kind of goods manufactured, and is especially used to describe a government establishment.

707.

Face, Façade, n.f. Face merely denotes the front, rear, or any side of a building, etc. A façade is the front of a large building, the word implying structural ornamentation or decoration. Ex.: Peindre les quatre faces d'une maison. La façade d'une cathédrale.

708.

Face, n.f. Face. The term is either used in a familiar sense or when speaking or writing in an elevated style. Ex.: Avoir la face tuméfiée. La face du Seigneur.

Visage, n.m. Face. Refers more to the expression portrayed. Ex.: Visage rayonnant de joie.

Figure, n.f. Face, with reference to its physiological form or appearance. Ex.: Une joke figure.

Minois, n.m. Face, i.e. its general look or appearance. Ex.: Un minois intelligent. The word is mostly used as a slang term for the face generally.

709.

Façons, Manières, n.f. Façons, meaning "ways" or "manners", implies affectation. Manières indicates something more natural. Used in the singular and meaning "style" or "manner", these two words are synonymous.

710.

Fade, adj. Having but little taste, i.e. dull or flat. Insipide, adj. Having no taste at all. Insipid.

711.

Fainéant, Paresseux, adj. Paresseux denotes laziness which is not necessarily habitual, and may only be exceptional. Fainéant (literally "do nothing") indicates extreme laziness unrelieved by any activity.

712.

Il faut, Il est nécessaire, colloq. "It is necessary" or "it must".

Il faut is stronger than il est nécessaire and indicates an absolute necessity.

713.

Famélique, adj. Distressed or suffering as a result of hunger. Affamé, adj. Famished.

714.

Falot, Fanal, n.m., Lanterne, n.f. Lanterne is the general term for a lantern. A falot is a large lantern formerly suspended from a pole, or carried, and since replaced by the street lamp. A fanal is a lantern generally used as a signal such as on ships, locomotives, etc.

715.

Fatal, adj. Fatal, i.e. decreed by fate. Ex.: Une fatale erreur.

Funeste, adj. Fatal in the sense of being baleful or disastrous. Ex.:

Une passion funeste.

716.

Fébrile, Fiévreux, adj. Fiévreux refers to actual fever. Fébrile means "feverish" in a figurative sense. Ex.: Région fiévreuse. Impatience fébrile.

717.

Fête, n.f. A public or religious holiday.

Vacances, n.f. Holiday from the point of view of suspension of work or occupation. Ex.: Partir en vacances. Vacances de Noël.

Congé, n.m. Holiday. Refers to the duration of same. Ex.: Avoir un mois de congé.

Jour férié, n.m. Holiday, i.e. a day set apart by law for the celebration of some event. Ex.: Le lundi de Pentecôte est un jour férié.

Permission, n.f. Leave of absence. Furlough.

718.

Feuillé, Feuillu, adj. An arbre feuillé is a tree having leaves. An arbre feuillu is a tree having many leaves.

719

Fier, Orgueilleux, adj. Fier implies a sentiment not altogether unworthy.

Orgueilleux denotes disdainful pride or inordinate self-esteem. Ex.:

Il est fier du succés de son fils. La fortune l'a rendu très orgueilleux.

720.

Filateur, Fileur, n.m. A filateur is the owner of a spinning mill, a fileur being a person who actually spins.

721.

Fixage, n.m., Fixation, n.f. Fixage means the act of fixing in a material sense. Ex.: Fixage d'une console à un mur. Fixation denotes a fixing in the sense of determining or establishing. Ex.: Fixation des impôts. A fixing bath for photographic purposes is a bain de fixage.

722.

Fonte, Fusion, Refonte, n.f. Fusion is the act of casting or melting; fonte, the result. Ex.: La fonte des métaux. Métal en fusion. Refonte denotes the recasting or melting down of any object or article. Ex.: La refonte des cloches, des monnaies.

723.

Feu, Défunt, adj. Late or deceased. Feu is generally used in connection with distinguished persons. Ex.: Feu le pape. Son oncle défunt.

724.

Se fier, v.r. To trust in, or rely on to a certain extent. Ex.: Homme à qui on peut se fier.

Se confier à, v.r. To trust in without reserve, in the sense of confiding in a person. Ex.: Je me confie à vous.

Se confier en, v.r. To trust in entirely, i.e. to have complete confidence in every respect. Ex.: Se confier en Dieu.

725.

Format, n.m. Size (of a book, sheet of paper, etc.).

Grandeur, n.f. Relative size. Magnitude. Ex.: Grandeur d'un parc. Grosseur, n.f. The size of anything having volume. Ex.: La grosseur d'un diamant.

Size, i.e. thickness. Ex.: La grosseur d'un arbre, d'une colonne.

Dimensions, n.f. Size, i.e. dimensions. Ex.: Dimensions d'une cour. Pointure, n.f. Size (of boots, collars or gloves).

Encolure, n.f. Size of the collar band on a shirt.

726.

Fortuné, adj. Fortunate, i.e. favoured by fortune. Ex.: Evénement fortuné.

Heureux, adj. Fortunate, i.e. lucky. Ex.: Etre heureux au jeu, en affaires.

727.

Fourché, adj. Forked artificially.

Fourchu, adj. Forked naturally. Ex.: Arbre fourchu.

728.

Fourmiller, v.i. To swarm or abound. Refers to the quantity. Ex.: L'esplanade fourmille de monde.

Grouiller, v.i. To swarm in the sense of being alive with. Denotes the movement. Ex.: Etang grouillant de poissons.

729.

Fourreau, n.m. A sheath or cover for anything long and slender, such as a sword, umbrella, etc.

Gaîne, n.f. A sheath or case for, generally speaking, cutting instruments. Ex.: Gaîne de couteau, de ciseaux.

730.

Four, Fourneau, n.m., Fournaise, n.f. Four and fourneau refer to industrial furnaces, four applying generally to metallurgy except in the case of a blast furnace which is a haut fourneau. Fournaise is the biblical or poetic expression. Ex.: Fournaise ardente.

731.

Frais, n.m. Freshness or coolness. Refers to the place where found. Fresh air. Ex.: Mettre quelque chose au frais.

Fraîcheur, n.f. Freshness in an abstract sense. Ex.: La fraîcheur du matin.

732.

Fleuve, n.m., Rivière, n.f. A fleuve is generally larger or more important than a rivière, and in any case flows direct into the sea.

733.

Vague, Onde, Lame, Ondulation, n.f., Flot, Raz de Marée, n.m. Vague denotes a greater disturbance than that implied by the term flot and refers more to waves which form near the shore. Ex.: Les vagues se brisent contre les rochers. Flots écumeux. Vague also denotes a wave in the sense of a rush or spell. Vague de chaleur. Onde marks the undulatory movement of flowing water, also a sound,

electric or similar kind of wave. Ex.: Le vent fait des ondes sur les rivières. Onde hertzienne. A lame is a wave whose summit breaks into foam, a raz de marée being a tidal wave. Ondulation means an undulation, i.e. a wave-like form or movement. Ex.: Théorie des ondulations. Ondulation Marcel.

734.

Filou, Larron, Voleur, n.m. Voleur is the general term for a thief. A larron is one who steals furtively. Filou denotes skill or eleverness and is the French for "pickpocket". (See Group 585.)

735.

- **Fondement**, *n.m.* Foundation, i.e. substructure or masonry up to the level of the ground.
- Fondation, n.f. Foundation. Refers to the work, such as excavation, pile driving, etc., necessary for the fondement.

736.

Forfait, Crime, Délit, n.m. Forfait denotes a worse or bigger crime than that expressed by the word *crime*. A délit is an offence against the laws of a country.

737.

- Fourbe, n.f. Cheating. Knavery. Denotes custom or habit. Ex.: Sa fourbe est bien connue.
- Fourberie, n.f. Cheating or knavery. Refers to any individual act. Ex.: Une fourberie grossière.

738.

- Frimas, n.m. Hoar frost. Frozen dew.
- Givre, n.m. The thin coating of ice which forms in small particles on trees, telegraph wires, etc., during winter.
- Gelée, n.f. Frost, i.e. the severe weather which is the cause. Ex.: Une forte gelée.
- Verglas, n.m. The thin coating of ice formed from freezing rain and which covers the roads, pavements, etc.

739.

Fugitif, Fuyard, n.m. Fugitif is the ordinary term for "fugitive" A fuyard is one who has been put to flight or who is pursued.

740.

- Frissonner, v.i. To shiver or shudder. Denotes an independent or outside cause. Ex.: Frissonner de froid, horreur, fièvre, etc.
- Frémir, v.i. To quiver, more as a result of one's own feelings. Ex.: Frémir de joie, colère, indignation, etc.
- Grelotter, v.i. To shiver or shudder with cold. Grelotter denotes a more permanent shivering than that expressed by frissonner.

Froid, n.m. Cold in an absolute sense. Ex.: Il fait froid. Avoir froid.

Froidure, n.f. Coldness (of the air, atmosphere, or climate).

Froideur, n.f. The state or quality of that which is cold. Denotes a relative absence of heat. Ex.: La froideur du marbre.

Coldness, figuratively speaking. Ex.: La froideur d'un accueil.

742.

Funèbre, adj. Funeral, i.e. forming part of the actual funeral itself. Ex.: Oraison, convoi, honneurs, funèbres. In a figurative sense the word means "funereal", i.e. dismal or mournful. Ex.: Des idées funèbres.

Funeraire, adj. Funeral. Refers to anything appertaining thereto. Ex.: Drap, urne, frais funeraires.

743.

Fureur, Furie, n.f. Fureur denotes fury which may be controlled or contained, whereas furie indicates visible or physical fury. Fureur furthermore implies an element of exaltation, passion, etc. Ex.:

Un accés de fureur. Aimer à la fureur. Les fureurs de la guerre.

La furie de la tempête, des vagues. Un lion en furie.

744.

Furieux, Furibond, adj. Furieux refers more to some specific act of fury or rage. Furibond indicates fury or the inclination to be furious. Ex.: La tempéte furieuse. Des regards furibonds. Homme furibond. (It is to be noted, however, that the meaning of these two words is often interchanged, furieux denoting the disposition to be furious, furibond expressing extreme or violent fury.)

745.

Gardien de la paix, Agent de police, Sergent de ville, Garde champêtre, Gendarme, n.m. Agent de police is the general term for the French equivalent of an English policeman. In Paris an agent de police is called a gardien de la paix, and in the provinces, a sergent de ville. These expressions are, however, rarely employed for ordinary purposes, the French town policeman being best known everywhere as an agent. A garde champêtre is a rural policeman whose chief duty is the protection of land or property. A gendarme is a member of the Gendarmerie Nationale, a corps of armed police (mounted and unmounted) distributed throughout the land generally.

746.

Gaucherie, n.f. Awkwardness, i.e. lack of gracefulness.

Maladresse, n.f. Awkwardness or clumsiness on a particular occasion. Ex.: La maladresse du chirurgien coûta la vie à son paient.

Malhabileté, n.f. Awkwardness or clumsiness, i.e. want of skill or tact. Impéritie, n.f. Unskilfulness through want of experience.

Gazon, n.m., Pelouse, Herbe, n.f. Herbe is the general term for "grass".

Gazon denotes the short cut grass on a well-kept lawn. Turf. A pelouse is a lawn or grass plot. (The word gazon is also often used in this sense.)

748

Geindre, v.i. To moan or whine without reason.

Gémir, v.i. To moan or groan under oppression, affliction, etc. Ex.:

Gémir de douleur.

749.

Gens, Personnes, Peuple. Gens refers to people or persons in general, except when preceded by an adjective. Personnes denotes individual persons having no relationship other than the group or assembly which they happen to form. Ex.: Les gens disent qu'il ne reviendra plus. Il n'y avait que quatre personnes au salon. Peuple means the people of a country or nation as distinguished from the rulers. Ex.: Le peuple romain. Le bas peuple.

750.

Futur, A venir, adj. Future. Futur as an adjective denotes something more certain or immediate. A venir refers to the distant future.

751.

Gager, Parier, v.t. Gager means, strictly speaking, to leave the gage or stakes with a third party pending the result of the bet. Parier denotes a bet made directly between two persons. For ordinary purposes, however, the two words are synonymous, no distinction whatever being made.

752.

Gibet, n.m., Potence, n.f. Potence denotes the actual gallows used for hanging. Gibet is used in a wider sense, the word covering, in addition, the contrivance for exposing hanged criminals, the spot whereon the gallows is erected, and even the cross as an instrument of capital punishment.

753.

Glouton, n.m. Glutton. One who eats to excess.

Goinfre, n.m. Glutton. The word denotes, in addition, repulsive manners at table.

Gourmand, n.m. Gormandiser. A person who is fond of eating a great deal.

Goulu, n.m. Glutton. Denotes greediness or avidity.

754.

Gouttière, Nochère, n.f., Cheneau, Ruisseau, n.m. Gouttière, cheneau and nochère denote various types of roof gutters. A gouttière is usually made of zinc and suspended under the edge of the roof. A cheneau is larger than a gouttière and generally forms part of the roof itself. A nochère consists of boards nailed together at right angles. A ruisseau is a street gutter.

Grève, n.f. Beach or seashore of a sandy, stony or rocky nature.

Plage, n.f. Seashore. Refers to the stretches of sand usually frequented by visitors. Ex.: Aller à la plage.

Grâce, n.f. Mercy in the sense of pardon or forgiveness. Ex.: Grâce / Grâce! Demander grâce.

Merci, n.f. Mercy, meaning power. Ex.: Etre à la merci de quelqu'un. Miséricorde, n.f. Mercy, i.e. the virtue of forbearance or compassion. Ex.: La miséricorde divine.

757.

Grave, adj. Serious, i.e. having far-reaching consequences. Ex.: Un grave accident.

Grave or serious as regards the mind or understanding. Ex.: Un grave magistrat.

Sérieux, adj. Serious, as opposed to frivolous. Ex.: Avoir un air sérieux.

Serious, i.e. sincere or genuine. Ex.: Une affaire sérieuse.

758.

Se griser, S'enivrer, Se soûler, v.r. Se griser and s'enivrer both mean to drink to the extent of affecting the senses. Se griser denotes, however, a partial, and s'enivrer a total intexication. Se souler means "to get drunk", i.e. to drink as much as possible.

759.

Guenilles, n.f., Loques, n.f., Haillons, n.m. Synonymous terms for "rags" in the sense of old worn-out garments. Ex.: Mendiant en quenilles.

Chiffons, n.m. General term for "rags". Pieces of rag. Ex.: Marchand de chiffons.

Lambeaux, n.m. Rags, i.e. torn pieces of cloth. Tatters. Ex.: Ses vêtements furent déchirés en lambeaux.

Oripeaux, n.m. Rags, i.e. old or worn-out finery.

Drilles, n.f. Rags used for the manufacture of paper.

760.

Cure, n.f. Cure, i.e. the means employed or treatment followed. Ex.: Faire une cure.

Guérison, n.f. Cure, i.e. the final restoration to health. Ex.: L'on désespérait de sa guérison.

761.

Guetter, v.t. To watch in the sense of waiting for. Ex.: Chat qui guette une souris.

Veiller, v.t. To keep watch. To be on the watch. Ex.: Veillez à ce qu'il ne se sauve pas.

Épier, v.t. To watch, i.e. to observe secretly. To spy upon. Ex.: Épier les mouvements de quelqu'un.

Surveiller, v.t. To watch over or supervise. Ex.: Surveiller des travaux.

762.

Grief, n.m. Complaint. Refers to the cause thereof. Ex.: Exposer ses griefs.

Plainte, n.f. Complaint, i.e. the act of complaining. Ex.: Porter plainte.

Réclamation, n.f. A complaint in the sense of a claim or objection. Ex.: Faire une réclamation.

763.

Habit, n.m. Evening dress.

Jaquette, n.f. Morning coat.

Veste, n.f. Jacket such as worn by tradespeople, grooms, etc.

Veston, n.m. The jacket of a lounge suit.

Vareuse, n.f. Military or naval undress tunic or jacket.

764.

Håbleur, Fanfaron, Vantard, Craqueur, n.m. A håbleur is a person who boasts continually for no purpose. A fanfaron (or vantard) is a braggart whose object is self-aggrandizement. Craqueur is the familiar term for a boaster.

765.

Haleine, n.f., Souffle, n.m. Haleine denotes the breath which leaves the lungs naturally; souffle, that which is expelled with an effort. Ex.: Retenir son haleine. Etre à bout de souffle.

766.

 ${f H\hat{a}tif}$, adj. Early or precocious. Denotes a rapid advance towards maturity.

Précoce, adj. Precocious. Indicates the state of early maturity.

767.

Heure, n.f. Time, i.e. the particular time of day as indicated by the clock. Ex.: Quelle heure est-il?

Temps, n.m. Time in the sense of duration, opportunity, or an allotted period. Ex.: Il est temps de partir. Si j'ai le temps je viendrai demain.

768.

Huit, adj. Eight (exactly).

Huitaine, n.f. About eight. Ex.: Passer une huitaine de jours à la campagne. (The expression huitaine de jours is commonly used to denote a week.)

Humidifier, Humecter, Mouiller, Tremper, v.t. These words indicate the act of wetting to various degrees. Humidifier means "to damp" or "moisten"; humecter, "to wet slightly"; mouiller, "to wet thoroughly"; tremper, "to soak". The latter term implies immersion.

770.

Hymen, Hyménée, n.m. Hymen, in a figurative and poetic sense, refers only to actual marriage or union. Hyménée denotes marriage with its attendant circumstances, results, etc., i.e. the state of marriage. Ex.: Allumer le flambeau de l'hymen. Un heureux hyménée.

771.

Identique, adj. The very same, i.e. not differing in any way. Identical. Conforme, adj. Conformable, or having the same form.

Pareil, adj. The same as regards quality, characteristics, etc., though not necessarily identical.

Semblable, adj. Similar, i.e. having qualities, etc., which bear comparison.

Ressemblant, adj. Resembling, i.e. having the same appearance. Similaire, adj. Having the same nature. Homogeneous.

772.

Ignare, adj. Ignorant, i.e. illiterate or lacking education.
Ignorant, adj. Ignorant or illiterate. The word also means "ignorant" in the sense of being unaware or uninformed.

773.

Imaginer, v.t. To imagine in the sense of supposing or conceiving. Ex.: Je ne peux imaginer rien de plus extraordinaire.

S'imaginer, v.r. To imagine, i.e. to believe or be persuaded. Ex.:

Le fou s'imaginait être un roi.

774.

Immeuble, Immobilier, adj. Immeuble is the term used to describe real estate, i.e. the actual property itself. Ex.: Biens immeubles. Immobilier refers to anything connected with real estate. Ex.: Vente, succession immobilière.

775.

Immodéré, adj. Immoderate; lacking moderation. Ex.: Un luxe immodéré.

Démesuré, adj. Inordinate, i.e. exceeding just proportions. Ex.:

Ambition démesurée.

Excessif, adj. Excessive. Implies a tendency to be harmful or prejudicial. Ex.: Vitesse excessive.

Outré, adj. Violently exaggerated. Ex.: Opinions outrées.

- Désordonné, adj. Inordinate. Denotes unrestraint. Ex.: Passion désordonnée.
- Déréglé, adj. Intemperate. Denotes irregularity. Ex.: Une vie déréglée.

- Imprévu, adj. Unforeseen. Not reckoned on. Ex.: Accident imprévu. Inopiné, adj. Unexpected, i.e. not imagined or thought of. Ex.: Il fut étonné de l'arrivée inopinée de son oncle.
- Inattendu, adj. Unexpected. Denotes an element of surprise. Ex.: Recevoir une visite inattendue.

777.

Immédiatement, Incessamment, adv. Immédiatement admits of no delay whatever. Incessamment has the same meaning but is also used as denoting "very shortly". Ex.: Les marchandises partiront incessamment.

778.

- Inclinaison, n.f. Inclination, i.e. deviation from the horizontal or perpendicular. Ex.: Angle d'inclinaison.
- Inclination, n.f. Inclination in the sense of disposition or taste. Ex.: Suivre son inclination.

779.

Indication, n.f. Indication, i.e. the act of indicating or pointing out. Indice, n.m. Indication in the sense of a sign or token.

780.

Induire à, Induire en, v.t. Induire à means "to lead " or "to induce" but merely denotes the attempt. Induire en means to actually lead or induce, whether intentionally or otherwise. Ex.: Induire à mal faire. Induire en erreur.

781.

Incurable, Inguérissable, adj. Incurable means "incurable" in the sense that the disease or complaint, although curable, has so far resisted all remedies. Inquérissable denotes a complaint for the cure of which there is no hope.

782.

- Inénarrable, adj. That cannot be explained or related. Ex.: Beauté inénarrable.
- Indicible, adj. That cannot be suitably described. Unspeakable. Ex.: Douleur indicible.
- Inexprimable, adj. That cannot be sufficiently expressed or depicted. Ex.: Un charme inexprimable.

783.

Invitation, Invite, n.f. Invitation is the general term for an invitation. Ex.: Envoyer une invitation à diner. An invite is an invitation in the sense of a call or inducement. Ex.: Ce beau temps est une invite à la promenade.

Ivre, Soûl, adj. Ivre denotes that the senses are affected; the word is therefore best rendered in English by "intoxicated". Soûl indicates the state of having drunk to the extent of completely losing one's senses. "Drunk" is the exact equivalent. (See also Group 758.)

785.

Jaillir, Rejaillir, v.i. Jaillir means to gush or spout out in a single flow or direction. Rejaillir implies a rebound or a gushing in all directions. Ex.: Source qui jaillit de la terre. Son sang rejaillit sur nous.

786.

A jamais, Pour jamais, adv. exp. À jamais is vague and indefinite when compared with pour jamais. The former expression allows a hope in the distant future which pour jamais definitely excludes, and may therefore be used in an augmented form, e.g. à tout jamais, au grand jamais. Ex.: Il est parti à jamais. La mort les a réunis pour jamais.

787.

Jeter, Lancer, v.t. Jeter is the general term meaning "to throw".

Lancer denotes the addition of force, and therefore corresponds to the English expression "to fling". Ex.: Jeter quelque chose à terre, quelqu'un en prison. Lancer des pierres. (N.B.—Jeter also means "to throw away". Ex.: Jeter une pomme gâtée.)

788.

Joint, n.m., Jointure, n.f. Joint refers more to the place where a joint is made. Jointure denotes generally the arrangement or composition of a joint. Ex.: Faire un joint dans un parquet. La jointure du coude.

789.

Jour, n.m. Day considered as a division of time. Ex.: Le mois de juin a trente jours.

Journée, n.f. Day. Refers to the duration of a day's occupation or to what is accomplished during that period. Ex.: La loi sur la journée de huit heures. Cet ouvrier termine sa journée à six heures.

790.

Juron, n.m. Oath in the sense of a curse or swear word. Refers to expressions such as those frequently employed. Ex.: Lâcher un juron.

Jurement, n.m. An unnecessary oath used in ordinary conversation. Ex.: Proférer des jurements.

Serment, n.m. An oath sworn solemnly before a witness on some special occasion. Ex.: Prêter serment.

Lâcher, Relâcher, v.t. Lâcher, meaning "to release" or "let go", denotes suddenness with regard to the movement. Relâcher means "to let go" or "release" in the sense of granting full liberty or relaxing. Ex.: Lâcher un prisonnier (i.e. allow him to escape). Relâcher un prisonnier (i.e. restore him his liberty and rights). Relâcher la discipline.

792.

Lacs, n.m. A snare or trap consisting of a slip-knot for game.

Lacet, n.m. A small lacs.

Rets, n.m. A net for ensnaring or trapping.

Piège, n.m. General term for a trap for catching animals, birds, etc. Certain traps have special names, e.g. ratière, souricière. The word is also that employed when referring figuratively to a trap. Ex.: Se laisser prendre au piège.

Traquenard, n.m., Traquet, n.m. Trap for noxious animals.

Trappe, n.f. Trap comprising a trap-door over a pit or other opening.

793.

Laiton, Cuivre jaune, Airain, n.m. Laiton and cuivre jaune are synonymous terms for "brass", cuivre jaune merely denoting the distinction between the alloy and pure copper (cuivre rouge). Airain means copper or its alloys, brass, bronze, etc., the term being reserved for poetic use. Ex.: Statue, âge d'airain.

794.

Selancer, S'élancer, v.r. S'élancer denotes a greater or more violent effort and calls to mind the commencement of the act. Se lancer simply means "to spring" or "rush" and presupposes less reflection or forethought. Ex.: Il s'élança de sa chaise. Se lancer dans l'eau.

795.

Langue, n.f. Language or tongue, i.e. the words employed by any nation or country for the purpose of expressing itself. Ex.: La langue française.

Language, n.m. Language, i.e. the manner or style of expressing oneself generally or on particular occasions. Ex.: Language grossier, incorrect, poétique.

Language in the sense of system or arrangement of signs as a means of expression. Ex.: Le language des fleurs, des yeux.

796.

Largesse, Libéralité, n.f. Largesse means more than libéralité. For example, Faire des largesses means "to be very liberal".

Larmes, n.f., Pleurs, n.m. Larmes merely denotes the liquid secreted by the eye glands. Pleurs (only used in the plural) refers to tears shed under the influence of sorrow. Ex.: Elle le supplia les larmes aux yeux. La fumee acre me fit venir des larmes. Essuyez ces pleurs, le mal n'est pas irréparable.

798

- Las, adj. Tired in the sense of being weary. Denotes lassitude. Ex.: Être las de la vie. Je suis las de vous voir ici.
- Fatigué, adj. Tired, i.e. fatigued. The word is more often than not used in a physical sense. Ex.: Cheval fatigué. Avoir les yeux fatigués par une lumière trop vive.

799.

Lavage, Lavement, n.m. Lavage is the general term for "washing"; lavement is only used in connection with church ceremony. Ex.: Le lavage d'un plancher. Lavement des mains, des pieds.

800.

Lésine, Lésinerie, n.f. Lésine means "stinginess" considered as an imperfection. A lésinerie is any individual act of stinginess.

801.

Léger, adj. Light as opposed to heavy. Ex.: Légère comme une plume. Leste, adj. Light in the sense of being nimble or brisk. Ex.: Danseuse très leste.

802.

Légèrement, adv., À la légère, adv. exp. In a material sense légèrement denotes the degree or extent, whereas à la légère indicates the manner or style. Ex.: Se blesser légèrement. Être vêtu à la légère. Figuratively speaking, légèrement denotes inconsideration or want of reflection, while à la légère means "after the fashion of those who act lightly". Ex.: Agir légèrement. Parler à la légère.

803.

Levant, Est, Orient, n.m. Est is the general term for "east". Ex.: Le vent souffle de l'est. Orient is used more in connection with geography and, as in English, is written with a capital letter when meaning "The East". Ex.: L'orient est en feu; le soleil se lève. L'extrème Orient. Levant calls to mind the rising of the sun. Ex.: Cette pièce est exposée au levant.

804.

Liège, n.m. Cork, i.e. the substance obtained from the tree and used for various purposes. Ex.: Ceinture en liège.

Bouchon, n.m. Cork for bottles, etc. The word is more correctly rendered in English by "stopper" (boucher, "to stop up"), as a bouchon may be made of cork, glass, or rubber.

Lier, v.t. To fasten in the sense of binding or tying with a view to preventing movement or action. Ex.: Lier les mains avec une corde.

Attacher, v.t. To fasten by any means. Ex.: Attacher avec de la ficelle, un clou, une épingle, etc.

To tie up, i.e. to deprive of freedom. Ex.: Attacher un chien avec une chaine.

806.

Ligne, n.f. General term for "line". Ex.: Ligne droite. Regiment de ligne.

Line (steamship, railway, etc.), i.e. the company from the point of view of name or title. Ex.: La ligne Cunard.

Railway or tramway line considered as a means of transport between two places. Ex.: Ligne principale.

Family line, i.e. the descendants in line from a common progenitor. Lineage. Ex.: Ligne directe, collatérale.

Lignée, n.f. Lineage in the sense of descendants or issue generally. Ex.: Une nombreuse lignée.

Trait, n.m. A line made hastily without lifting the pen or pencil. Stroke or dash. Ex.: Un trait de plume.

Voie, n.f. Railway or tramway line, i.e. the actual track itself. Ex.:

Voie double.

Réseau, n.m. Railway line, i.e. the company. The word denotes the whole system or network of lines comprising any particular company. Ex.: Réseau du Nord.

807.

Lever un plan, Faire un plan, colloq. Lever un plan means to get out a plan by working on site, in other words, "to survey". Faire un plan denotes the action of making a plan from information, measurements, etc., obtained beforehand.

808.

Liste, n.f., Rôle, n.m. Liste is the general term for a "list". A rôle is a list of persons, or nominal roll, denoting in addition, rank or order. Ex.: Rôle de contribuables. (Note the expression à tour de rôle, meaning "in turn" or "in rotation".)

809.

Litteralement, adv. Literally, i.e. following the letter. Word for word.

Ex.: Traduction faite littéralement.

À la lettre, Au pied de la lettre, adv. exp. To the letter, i.e. rigorously or within the strict meaning of the words. Ex.; Appliquer la loi à la lettre.

- Logement, n.m. The place where one lodges or lives. Lodgings. The word is used more from a personal point of view and may only refer to a part of any house or habitation. Ex.: Avoir un logement au troisième. Logement garni.
- Logis, n.m. The place where one lives or dwells. Refers to any house or habitation as a whole. Ex.: Changer de logis. Maître de logis.

811.

- Longtemps, adv. For a long time. Refers merely to the length of time. Ex.: Je connais son frère depuis longtemps. Il a parlé pendant long-temps.
- Longuement, adv. Lengthily or at length. In detail. Refers more to the action than to the duration. Ex.: Il a parlé longuement sur l'état des finances.

812.

- Maint, adj. Many. Many a. The word denotes a quantity, considered separately or apart. Ex.: Je lui ai écrit maintes fois.
- Plusieurs, adj. Several. Merely indicates plurality. Ex.: Plusieurs personnes ont quitté la séance avant la fin.

813.

Lourd, Pesant, adj. Lourd means "heavy", taking into consideration the volume of any body. Pesant simply means "having weight". Figuratively speaking, lourd denotes greater heaviness than that expressed by pesant. Ex.: Porter un lourd fardeau. Tous les corps sont pesants. Style pesant.

814.

- Maculer, v.t. To spot in the sense of dirtying. To maculate. Ex.: Vêtement maculé de boue.
- Tacher, v.t. To dirty with individual stains. Ex.: Tacher une nappe. The word is also used figuratively. Ex.: Une seule mauvaise action suffit pour tacher la plus belle vie.
- Tacheter, v.t. To put marks or spots on anything. Ex.: La peau du léopard est tachetée.
- Entacher, v.t. To stain or injure morally. Ex.: Entacher la mémoire de quelqu'un.
- Souiller, v.t. To dirty or soil completely. To sully. Ex.: Souiller ses vêtements. Also used in a figurative or moral sense. Ex.: Souiller sa réputation, sa bouche.

815.

Mail, Maillet, n.m., Maille, Mailloche, n.f. Maillet is the general term for a mallet. Mail is the name given to the mallet used in the French game of mail. Maille is a long two-handed mallet. A mailloche is a large or heavy mallet.

Mal, n.m., Maladie, n.f. Mal means illness or disease in the sense of a complaint and merely denotes the absence of perfect health. Ex.: De quel mal souffre-t-il? Maladie refers to the particular illness from which a person may be suffering. Ex.: Elle souffre d'une maladie incurable.

817.

Malaxer, v.t. To mix thoroughly. To work up. Ex.: Malaxer du mortier, du beurre.

Mélanger, v.t. To mix or blend. Implies a certain order or proportion of the substances mixed. Ex.: Mélanger des couleurs.

Mêler, v.t. To mix, generally in a haphazard fashion or without order. Ex.: Mêler l'eau avec le vin.

To mix in the sense of jumbling or confusing. Ex.: Mes papiers sont mêlés.

Se mêler, v.t. To mix or mingle when speaking of persons. Ex.: Il se mêla à la foule de curieux.

Mixtionner, v.t. Scientific term meaning "to mix". To compound. Ex.: Mixtionner des drogues.

818.

Mâle et femelle, Masculin et féminin. Contrary to English custom, it is highly incorrect to use the words mâle and femelle in connection with persons. The terms are reserved for animals, flowers, etc. Failing the exact term, so often forthcoming in French, for a female person (e.g. employée, receveuse, mécanicienne, concurrente, etc.) expressions such as "Female labour", "female guide" and "female witness" are rendered by main d'œuvre féminine, guide du sexe féminin (or femme guide) and femme témoin respectively. (In certain cases some words are both masculine and feminine according to the sex of the person referred to. For instance, "a male servant" is un domestique and "a female servant" une domestique.)

819.

Malfaisant, adj. Harmful or injurious. Denotes the action. Ex.: Boisson malfaisante.

Nuisible, adj. Injurious or detrimental more as the result of circumstances. Ex.: Tout excès est nuisible.

820.

Mauvais, adj. Bad in the sense of being unprincipled.

Méchant, adj. Bad or wicked. Denotes a hatred of all that is good or just.

Vilain, adj. Bad in the sense of being debased. Improper.

821.

Mallette, n.f. Small trunk or portmanteau.

Valise, n.f. Hand-bag for travelling.

Hand-bag of the "attaché" type. Portmanteau. Valise.

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Sac, n.m. Lady's hand-bag.

A paper or cloth bag.

Sacoche, n.f. Large leather bag used for collecting money.

Réticule, n.m. A lady's cloth hand-bag usually closed by means of a cord, ribbon, etc.

822.

Manœuvre, Manouvrier, Ouvrier, Travailleur, n.m. A manœuvre is a workman who either does labouring temporarily or who, though working as a labourer, is capable of better-class work. A manouvrier is a professional labourer, incapable of anything better. Ouvrier is the general term for a workman. A travailleur is an industrious worker or a toiler. The word also denotes a member of the working class.

823.

Malcontent, adj. Discontented, i.e. not completely satisfied.

Mécontent, adj. Discontented in the sense of having received no satisfaction whatever.

824.

Manquer, v.t. To miss, i.e. to fail to hit. Ex.: Manquer le but.

To miss in the sense of neglecting to take advantage of. Ex.: Manquer une occasion.

To miss, i.e. to fail to meet or be present as arranged. Ex.: Manquer un rendez-vous.

To miss, i.e. to fail to catch. Ex.: Il a manqué son train. (See also rater.)

- Manquer, v.i. To be missing or lacking. To be short of. Ex.: La dernière page de ce livre manque. Il manque dix francs dans la caisse.
- Manquer à, v.i. To miss, i.e. to feel the absence of. Ex.: Votre frère nous manque beaucoup.

To be missing or absent. Ex.: Manquer à une réunion.

To fail in one's duty, etc. Ex.: Ne pas manquer à son devoir. (See also faillir.)

Manquer de, v.i. To lack totally or be without. Ex.: Manquer d'argent, de patience.

To miss in the sense of narrowly escaping. Ex.: J'ai manqué de me faire écraser. (See also faillir.)

To miss, i.e. to fail or neglect. Ex.: Ne manquez pas de venir

- Faillir, v.i. To miss narrowly, i.e. to have nearly. Ex.: J'ai failli me noyer. (Faillir is synonymous, in this sense, with manquer de; q.v.)
- Faillir à, v.i. To fail in one's duty, etc. Ex.: Faillir à sa parole. (Synonymous with manquer à.)
- Rater, v.t. To miss in the sense of not taking effect. Ex.: Le fusil a raté. Also used figuratively in this sense. Ex.: Il a raté son coup. To miss, i.e. to fail to catch. Ex.: Rater le train. (Synonymous with manquer in this sense.)

Maquette, n.f., Modèle, n.m. Modèle is the general term for "a model". A maquette is a sculptor's model, usually on a small scale, to indicate what the finished statue will be like.

826.

Marâtre, Belle-mère, n.f. Belle-mère is the general term for "step-mother". Marâtre is the term employed in an ill sense and implies unkindness, cruelty, etc., towards the father's children.

827.

Masque, Loup, n.m. Masque is the general term for "a mask". A loup is a small mask, usually made of velvet or satin and covering the eyes only.

828.

Marteau, n.m., Masse, Massette, n.f. A marteau is an ordinary hammer, a masse being a sledge hammer. A massette is a stone-breaker's hammer.

829.

Matelas, n.m. A mattress stuffed with wool, hair, etc.

Sommier, n.m. A spring mattress. The type containing spiral springs is known as a *sommier élastique*.

830.

Matin, n.m. Morning, i.e. the early portion of the day, terminating at noon. Denotes time. Ex.: Hier matin. Demain matin.

Matinée, n.f. Morning. Refers more to the occupation or events of the morning. Ex.: Je dois sortir dans le courant de la matinée.

831.

Médisance, n.f. The saying of harmful, though true, things with intention to injure a person.

Calomnie, n.f. Deliberate false accusation. Calumny.

832.

Matinal, adj. Early (in the morning). Ex.: Une promenade matinale.

Matinal in connection with persons means "to be up early". Ex.:

Vous êtes matinal aujourd'hui.

Matineux, adj. Said of persons who are in the habit of rising early. Ex.: Ouvrier matineux.

Matinier, adj. Morning, i.e. early morning. Only used in the expression L'Étoile matinière.

833.

Mendier, v.t. To beg, i.e. to ask for alms, charity, etc. Ex.: Être réduit à mendier.

Quémander, v.t. To beg in the sense of soliciting with insistence. Ex.: Quémander un emploi.

Demander, v.t. To beg, simply meaning "to ask". Ex.: Je vous demande pardon.

Supplier, v.t. To beg in the sense of entreating or beseeching. Ex.:

Je vous supplie de m'accorder cette faveur.

(N.B.—The expression "I beg to . . .," etc., so often met with in commercial correspondence is translated J'ai l'avantage de . . ., or J'ai l'honneur de . . ., the latter being more formal.)

834.

Menétrier, n.m. An itinerant fiddler of the village-green variety.

Violoneux, n.m. General or popular term for "a fiddler".

Violoniste, n.m. A violinist or violin player. Denotes skill or the result of proper teaching.

835.

Mensonge, n.m. A deliberate lie intended to deceive.

Menterie, n.f. Familiar term for a lie, of a less serious nature than a mensonge. A fib.

836.

Se méprendre, v.r. To make a mistake in the sense of being under a misapprehension.

To understand wrongly. Ex.: Vous vous méprenez sur ses intentions.

Se tromper, v.r. To make a mistake. To be wrong. Ex.: Je me suis trompé dans mon calcul.

Se tromper de, v.r. To mistake, i.e. to take the wrong person or thing for the right. Ex.: Se tromper de maison.

837.

Mettre, v.t. To put or place generally, or in any manner. Ex.: Mettre de l'argent dans son sac.

Placer, v.t. To put or place in the proper position or where required. To arrange in order. Ex.: Placer ses convives. Placer des meubles dans une pièce.

Poser, v.t. To put or place suitably where intended. Ex.: Poser un vase sur la table. Poser le pied par terre.

838.

Meubles, n.m. Furniture, i.e. a collection of individual pieces of furniture. Ex.: Les tables, les lits, les chaises sont des meubles courants.

Mobilier, n.m. Furniture considered as a whole. A complete set of household furniture. Ex.: Il a un mobilier superbe.

839.

Mignard, Mignon, adj. Mignard, meaning "pretty", generally implies affectedness, whereas mignon does not. Ex.: Un enfant mignon. Un parler mignard.

840.

Millésime, n.m., Date, n.f., Quantième, n.m. Date is the general term for "date". Millésime is the date stamped on a coin or medal. Quantième is the date, i.e. the day of the month. Ex.: Quel est le quantième aujourd'hui?

Mirer, Viser, v.i. Mirer means "to take aim or direction with any instrument", whereas viser (to aim at) simply denotes a turning of the face in the direction aimed. Although mirer is therefore the correct term to employ in connection with rifles, guns, etc., viser is more often used as being the general expression.

842.

Mobile, n.m. Motive, the result of feeling and which incites to action. Incentive. Ex.: L'interêt est le mobile de beaucoup de nos actions.

Motif, n.m. Motive. Denotes previous reflection or reasoning and may refer to inaction as well as action. Ex.: Nous ne comprenons pas le motif de son refus.

843.

Modeste, adj. Moderate. Not excessive. Ex.: Des prétentions modestes.

Modique, adj. Small or low in size, quantity, value, etc. Ex.: Vendre à des prix modiques.

844.

Moisson, n.f. Harvest (of wheat and other cereals).

Récolte, n. f. Harvest or crop. The word covers land products generally and refers either to the gathering in or to the crop itself.

845.

Monnaie, n.f. Money, i.e. gold, silver, nickel or copper coin. Ex.:

Monnaie d'or.

Argent, n.m. Money in the sense of currency of any description. Ex.: Verser une somme d'argent. (N.B.—"Paper-money" is papier-monaie.)

846.

Monte-charge, n.m. Lift for goods, merchandise, or materials, such as used in a factory, builder's yard, etc. Hoist. (Certain hoists for special use are known by the kind of goods conveyed, e.g. monte-plats, monte-sac.)

Ascenseur, n.m. Lift in a hotel, apartment house, etc., for the exclusive use of persons.

847.

Morceau, n.m. A small or detached piece of the whole. A morsel (of food). Ex.: Morceau de pain, papier, bois, etc.

A piece of music.

Pièce, n.f. Piece as a whole intended to be cut or otherwise divided into parts. Ex.: Pièce de drap.

The various parts or pieces, each complete in themselves, forming a whole when put together. Ex.: Pièce de charpente. Les pièces d'une machine.

A theatrical piece (comedy, tragedy, etc.).

- Bout, n.m. A piece of anything capable of being divided up lengthwise. Ex.: Bout de ficelle, bois, chandelle, etc.
- Éclats, n.m., Miettes, n.f. The small parts or remains of anything smashed or broken. Ex.: Voler en éclats. La statue s'est brisée en miettes.

- Mot, n.m. Word, i.e. an arrangement or group of letters forming a part of speech. Ex.: Les derniers mots de sa lettre sont illisibles. Word, in the sense of a very brief communication. Ex.: J'ai un mot à vous dire. Envoyer un mot à quelqu'un.
- Parole, n.f. Word in the sense of a term employed for the expression of thought. Ex.: Les paroles d'un opéra. Paroles distinctes. Word (of honour). Ex.: Homme de parole. Tenir sa parole.

849.

Moteur, n.m. Internal-combustion engine for any purpose. Ex.:

Moteur à essence, à gaz, à huile, etc. Moteur à quatre cylindres.

Machine, n.f. Steam engine. Ex.: Machine à vapeur. Railway engine or locomotive.

850.

- Mou, adj. Soft, i.e. yielding easily to pressure. Ex.: Terre molle.

 Mou comme du beurre.
- Doux, adj. Soft as opposed to hard, strong, loud, etc. Ex.: Une lumière douce. Couleurs douces. Accent doux.

 Soft or smooth to the touch. Ex.: Le velours est très doux.
- **Tendre**, adj. Soft with reference to substances capable of being worked easily. Ex.: Pierre, bois tendre.
- Mollet, adj. Soft, i.e. yielding gently when in contact with the body. Downy. Ex.: Lit mollet.

851.

- Moulinet, n.m. Turnstile such as found at the entrance to a field, footpath, etc.
- **Tourniquet**, *n.m.* Turnstile placed at the entrance to a sports ground or place of amusement.

852.

Mourant, Moribond, n.m. A mourant is a person who is actually dying at the time. A moribond is only dying gradually; the end may not be immediate.

853.

Mur, n.m., Muraille, Paroi, n.f. A mur is an ordinary wall surrounding property or forming part of a house. Muraille, implying size, strength and extent, is a wall for defence or fortification, such as that surrounding a town. A paroi is a small or partition wall other than in brickwork, separating the various rooms of a house.

Nage, n.f. The act of swimming. Ex.: Traverser une rivière à la nage.

Natation, n.f. Swimming, considered in an abstract sense. The art of swimming. Natation. Ex.: Ecole de natation.

855.

Nappe, n.f. The white linen table-cloth used for meals.

Tapis, n.m. Table-cloth or cover, usually coloured, for use at other than meal times.

856.

Narine, n.f. The nostril, with reference to human beings.

Naseau, n.m. The nostril of certain animals such as the horse, cow, ass, etc.

857.

Néant, n.m. Nothing, in the sense of non-existence or total absence. Nil. Ex.: Nous rentrerons dans le néant d'où nous sortons.

Rien, n.m. Nothing, as opposed to something or any quantity. Ex.:

Il a acheté cette propriété pour presque rien.

858.

Négoce, n.m. The various operations, considered as a whole, necessary for any business or trade. The word especially denotes negotiation between producer or manufacturer and the consumer. Ex.: Faire le négoce des vins.

Commerce, n.m. Business or trade in general. Ex.: Être dans le commerce.

859.

Mouvoir, Remuer, v.t. To move (any object or article). Refers to the actual movement. Remuer is the commoner term.

Emouvoir, v.i. To move in the sense of affecting one's feelings. Ex.:

Il fut très ému par la nouvelle.

Déplacer, v.t. To move from one place to another. Ex.: Déplacer un meuble.

Déranger, v.t. To move in the sense of disturbing. Ex.: Ne dérangez pas mes papiers.

Déménager, v.i. To move, i.e. to change one's place of residence.

Porter, v.i. To move in the sense of leading or inducing. Ex.: Les circonstances l'ont porté à répondre ainsi.

Bouger, v.i. To move without, however, changing place. To stir. Ex.:

Il bouge continuellement sur sa chaise.

To move from one place to another, with reference to persons. To budge. Ex.: Ne bougez pas de là /

v.t. To move any article or object. (The word is only used familiarly in this sense.) Ex.: Bouger une chaise.

860.

Mule, n.f., Mulet, n.m. A mule is a she-mule and a mulet a he-mule. The latter term is, however, that generally employed.

Ne . . . pas, Ne . . . point. Ne . . . point is a much stronger term than ne . . . pas and denotes an absolute or irrevocable negation. Ex.: Il ne viendra pas implies that the person in question may come on some other occasion. Il ne viendra point means "he will never come at all".

862.

Net, Propre, adj. Propre means more than net and implies neatness or tidiness in addition to cleanliness. Ex.: Des mains nettes. Un enfant propre.

863.

Nom, Renom, n.m., Renommée, n.f. These three words mean "renown" or "reputation" in varying degrees. Nom corresponds to "name" in this sense and denotes distinction by reason of quality, character, etc. Ex.: Se faire un nom. Renom means more than nom and indicates renown or reputation. Ex.: Acquérir un grand renom. Renommée denotes a still more extensive celebrity and corresponds to "fame" in English. Ex.: Cette maison jouit d'une grande renommée.

864.

- Nombrer, v.t. To number, i.e. to determine the quantity of. To count or compute. The word does not necessarily imply an exact calculation. Ex.: Nombrer les étoiles est une chose impossible.
- Dénombrer, v.t. To number, i.e. to determine the quantity of. Official term implying an exact and detailed calculation. Ex.: Dénombrer une armée, une flotte.
- Numéroter, v.t. To number, i.e. to assign a number for the purpose of indicating the order or sequence. Ex.: Numéroter les pages d'un livre.
- Recenser, v.t. To number or count. The word is generally reserved for use in connection with the inhabitants of a country. To take the census. Ex.: Recenser la population.
- Chiffrer, v.t. To number, i.e. to express in, or calculate by means of, figures. Ex.: Les frais se chiffrent par milliers. Also used in the same sense as numéroter (q.v.).

865.

- Nommer, v.t. To call a person by his or her proper name. Ex.: Le nommé Pierre.
- Appeler, v.t. To call, i.e. to cry out for the purpose of attracting attention. Ex.: Appeler son chien. Appeler au secours.

To call, i.e. to designate or describe. Ex.: On appelle une bicyclette un vélo.

To call in the sense of appointing to a position, charge, etc. Ex.: Être appelé au trône.

To call, i.e. to summon or send for. Ex.: Appeler le docteur. To call by name or any other appellation. Ex.: On m'appelle Jean.

Dénommer, v.t. To call or describe a person generally in any document or deed. Ex.: Ci-après dénommé le vendeur.

Nombre, n.m. Number in the sense of a quantity. Ex.: Un nombre de personnes.

Any arithmetical number. Ex.: Nombre pair, cardinal.

Numéro, n.m. Number serving to indicate order, sequence, etc. Quel est le numéro de sa maison?

Chiffre, n.m. Number, i.e. the figure or figures used to express same. Ex.: Chiffres romains.

867.

Noce, n.f., Mariage, n.m. Mariage has the same meaning as "marriage" and denotes the actual union. Ex.: Mariage civil. Noce (generally used in the plural) refers more to the circumstances or events surrounding a marriage and corresponds to "wedding" in English. Ex: Noces d'or. Les Noces de Cana.

868.

Noix, n.f. General term for the nut of certain trees. Ex.: Noix de coco, du Brésil.

Walnut, i.e. the fruit of the walnut tree.

Noisette, n.f. The fruit of the hazel. The hazel-nut.

Noyer, n.m. Walnut, i.e. the wood of the walnut tree.

869.

Nippes, Hardes, n.f., Habits, Vêtements, Habillement, Complet, n.m. Nippes refers, strictly speaking, to clothes of an ornamental nature, while hardes implies utility. However, the two words are, generally, only used in the plural to denote old or shabby clothes. Habits means "clothes" in the sense of outer garments. Vêtements covers all the various kinds of clothes worn at the same time, including linen, underclothing, etc. Habillement means "clothes" in the sense of dress and refers to style or appearance. Complet is the general term for a suit of clothes.

870

Nobilité, n.f. Nobility, i.e. the corps or body of those who are of noble birth or rank.

Noblesse, n.f. Nobility, i.e. the state of being of noble birth or rank. Ex.: Lettres de noblesse.

Nobility or nobleness of mind, character, etc.

871.

Nourrir, Alimenter, Sustenter, Ravitailler, v.t. Nourrir and alimenter are synonymous except that the latter refers more to the actual food supplied and therefore means "to feed" in the sense of supplying with food, nourrir denoting, on the other hand, the consumption of same. Ex.: Nourrir des bestiaux. Alimenter une garnison. Alimenter also means "to feed" any machine, recipient, etc., which requires attention in this sense. Ex.: Alimenter une chaudière, un réservoir. Sustenter corresponds to "sustain" in English and implies

the supply of sufficient food necessary for maintaining life. Ex.: Sustenter un malade. Ravitailler means "to replenish" or "to revictual" with reference to food, fuel, munitions, etc. Ex.: Ravitailler une armée.

872.

Numéral, adj. Serving to express a number. Numeral. Ex.: Adjectif numéral.

Numérique, adj. Relating to numbers. Numerical. Ex.: Supériorité numérique d'une armée.

873.

Nuit, n.f. Dark, i.e. after nightfall. Ex.: Il fait nuit.

Sombre, adj. Dark in the sense of lacking light. Obscure. Ex.: L'intérieur de Notre Dame à Paris est sombre.

Dark or dull as opposed to light or gay, with reference to colours.

Ex.: Elle porte toujours des couleurs sombres.

Brun, adj. Dark as opposed to fair, with reference to persons. Ex.:

Elle est blonde mais son frère est brun.

Foncé, adj. Dark with reference to the shade of any colour. Ex.: Robe rouge foncé.

874.

Nul, Aucun. Both these words are employed either as an adjective ("no", "not any") or as a pronoun ("none", "nobody"), nul excluding in a more absolute sense than aucun. As an adjective the former may be complete in itself whereas aucun requires an additional negative. The terms are generally used in the singular only. Ex.: Il n'a aucune chance de réussir. Nul n'est prophète en son pays. Je crains qu'aucun de vous ne puisse le faire. L'erreur est insignifiante et de nulle conséquence.

875.

Nourrissant, adj. Giving much nourishment. Nourishing. Denotes the effect. Ex.: Certains légumes sont très nourrissants.

Nutritif, adj. Capable of nourishing. Nutritive. Ex.: Les parties nutritives d'un aliment.

Nourricier, adj., Nutricier, adj. Actually nourishing. Denotes the act of nourishing. Ex.: Sucs nourriciers.

876.

À nouveau, adv. exp. Again. Implies an act of an entirely different nature. Ex.: Il essaya à nouveau de les persuader.

De nouveau, adv. Again. Denotes similarity of action. Ex.: Il est parti de nouveau à Paris.

Derechef, adv. Again, i.e. afresh or from the beginning. Ex.: Il a fait derechef la même proposition.

Encore, adv. Again. General term merely denoting repetition. Ex.:

Le train a encore du retard aujourd'hui.

Nuage, n.m., Nue, Nuée, n.f. These words only differ as regards the point of view from which regarded. Nuage implies density or obscurity; nue indicates height, while nuée denotes quantity or extent. Ex.: Un ciel sans nuage. L'avion disparut dans les nues. Sombre nuée qui annonce la tempéte. Nuée is also used figuratively to denote a cloud or large quantity. Ex.: Le vent soulève des nuées de poussière.

878.

- Nuancer, v.t. To shade in the sense of arranging the various shades or tones in proper order. Ex.: Un tableau bien nuancé. Also used figuratively. Ex.: Morceau de musique gracieusement nuancé.
- Nuer, v.t. To shade or blend, i.e. to form tones or shades with one or more colours. The word is generally used in connection with embroidery only, and never figuratively. Ex.: Une broderie nuée est une broderie multicolore à teintes nuancées.

879.

Neuf, adj. New, i.e. never having been used. Ex.: Un complet neuf. Nouveau, adj. New, i.e. not previously seen or known. (In this sense nouveau is placed after the noun.) Ex.: Un livre nouveau. New, meaning "fresh" or "another". (Placed before the noun when used in this sense.) Ex.: Mettre une nouvelle robe.

Tendre, adj. New with reference to bread.

880.

- Odeur, n.f. Smell, pleasant or otherwise, as given off by any body. Odour. Ex.: L'odeur du goudron est saine.
- Odorat, n.m. Smell, i.e. the sense of smell. Ex.: Avoir l'odorat fin. Senteur, n.f. Smell (of a pleasant or agreeable nature only). Refers more to the effect on one's sense of smell. Ex.: La senteur de la rose est très agréable.

881.

Odorant, Odoriférant, adj. Odorant (odorous) denotes the emission of an odour, pleasant or otherwise. Ex.: Fleur odorante. Quartier mal odorant. Odoriférant (odoriferous) implies a strong or penetrating pleasant smell. Ex.: L'encens est odoriférant.

882.

- Obédience, n.f. Obedience in the sense of submission to (papal) authority. Only used in connection with ecclesiastical matters. Ex.:

 Ambassadeur d'obédience.
- Obéissance, n.f. General term for "obedience". Ex.: L'enfant doit obéissance à ses parents.

883.

- Obligeant, adj. Obliging. Refers more to the manner of showing one's willingness to be helpful or render service. Ex.: Manières obligeantes. Ton obligeant.
- Serviable, adj. Obliging, i.e. willing to render service or be helpful. Ex.: Homme serviable.

Obliger à, Obliger de, Contraindre à, Contraindre de, Forcer à, Forcer de, v.t. The use of à with these verbs implies either strict necessity or a moral obligation, constraint, etc. De is only used when the action is considered from the point of view of its result. Ex.: C'est une dette que mon honneur m'oblige à payer. Elle est obligée de se reposer par ces grandes chaleurs. Le respect me force à me taire, la reconnaissance m'y oblige, l'autorité m'y contraint. L'ennemi a été forcé de se retirer devant la supériorité de notre artillerie.

885.

Observance, n.f. The result of keeping or complying faithfully with any rule, law, etc. Ex.: L'observance de la loi.

Observance as a rule or practice. Ex.: L'observance d'une vie simple.

Observation, n.f. The act of observing or complying with any rule or law. Ex.: Manque d'observation d'un règlement.

886.

Oiseux, adj. Idle, i.e. accustomed to doing nothing.

Oisif, adj. Idle in the sense of being unoccupied. Also used with reference to things. Ex.: Laisser sa plume oisive.

887.

Ombrager, v.t. To shade in the sense of covering or screening from light or heat. Ex.: Un grand chapeau ombrageait son visage.

Ombrer, v.t. To shade, i.e. to fill in the dark portions of any drawing, etc. Ex.: Ombrer un dessin.

888.

Ombrelle, n.f., Parasol, n.m. An ombrelle is a small fancy sunshade for ladies. Parasol refers to the larger and plainer article.

889.

On, Ils, pron. On means "they" in an indefinite sense and refers to nobody in particular (only used in the singular). Ex.: On dit qu'il ne se remettra plus. Ils denotes certain specific persons or things. Ex.: Je n'aime pas ses amis; ils ne m'inspirent aucune confiance.

890.

Œillade, n.f. Furtive glance cast for the purpose of attracting attention or intimating. Ogle. Ex.: Elle me fit une ceillade significative. Coup d'ceil, n.m. Hasty or rapid glance. Ex.: Il jeta un coup d'ceil sur le tableau.

Regard, n.m. Glance or look, more sustained than a coup d'œil. Ex.:

Je rencontrai son regard furieux.

Occident, Ouest, Couchant, n.m. Occident, ouest, and couchant are the antonyms of orient, est and levant respectively. (See Group 803.)

892.

- S'occuper à, v.r. To be occupied with or engaged in. Ex.: Il s'occupe à instruire son fils.
- S'occuper de, v.r. To devote one's attention to. To concern oneself with. The term does not necessarily denote whole-time occupation and is generally followed by a noun or pronoun. Ex.: Il s'occupe de l'instruction de son fils.

893.

Ondée, n.f. Sudden shower of short duration.

Averse, n.f. Sudden and heavy shower. Downpour.

Giboulée, n.f. Sudden shower of short duration, often accompanied by hail or snow. Les giboulées de Mars is the French rendering of "April showers".

894.

On ne saurait, On ne peut, colloq. On ne saurait denotes the physical impossibility of doing anything. On ne peut refers to the impossibility of the thing itself. Ex.: On ne saurait vous accorder l'autorisation demandée. On ne peut trouver aucune preuve de sa culpabilité.

895.

- Ordonner, v.t. To order, i.e. to give instructions or an order. To command. Ex.: Il m'ordonna de revenir.
- Commander, v.t. To order goods, material, etc., for delivery. Ex.: Commander ferme.

896.

- Organe, n.m. Organ, i.e. a part of any living body, intended for performing a special or vital operation. Ex.: L'organe de l'ouïe.

 Organ in the sense of a means or instrument by which anything is done. Ex.: Ce journal est l'organe du parti socialiste.
- Orgue, n.m. Organ, i.e. the most harmonious and complicated of wind instruments. (N.B.—Orgue is feminine in the plural.)

897.

Orientation, n.f. The determining of a position with regard to the cardinal points. Ex.: L'orientation peut se faire à l'aide des astres.

Orientement, n.m. The position of any building with regard to the cardinal points. The word is generally reserved for use in connection with churches or cathedrals.

898.

Ondoiement, Baptème, n.m. Baptème is the general term for "baptism" or "christening". An ondoiement is a private christening devoid of any ceremony.

Original, adj. Original, i.e. not a subsequent copy. First in order. Ex.: Tableau original. Copie originale d'un document.

Original in the sense of novel or out of the ordinary. Ex.: Votre idée est très originale.

Originel, adj. Original, i.e. going back to the source or origin. Ex.: Péché originel.

900.

Ordinairement, adv. Ordinarily. Denotes frequency whence a habit or custom. Ex.: Il vient nous voir ordinairement toutes les semaines.

D'ordinaire, adv. exp. Generally. Usually. Marks the particular habit or custom. Ex.: On croit d'ordinaire que le vapeur a sombré.

À l'ordinaire, Comme d'habitude, adv. exp. As usual. In the usual manner. Ex.: Vous viendrez ce soir comme à l'ordinaire.

Pour l'ordinaire, adv. exp. Ordinarily. Usually. Denotes a definitely established custom.

901.

Orthographier, v.t. To spell when writing.

Epeler, v.t. To spell aloud. To name the letters of a word.

902.

Orner, v.t. To decorate, i.e. to add that which ornaments or improves the appearance. To ornament. Ex.: Ces tapisseries ornent bien votre salon. Also used figuratively. Ex.: Discours orné.

Parer, v.t. To decorate for the purpose of display, ceremony, etc. To deck. Ex.: Les jardins publics étaient parés pour la fête. Also used figuratively. Ex.: Parer son style.

Décorer, v.t. To decorate suitably or in a fitting manner. Ex.: Décorer un autel.

Pavoiser, v.t. To decorate with flags. Ex.: La ville était pavoisée à l'occasion de la visite du roi.

903.

Os, Ossements, n.m. Os is used to indicate bones considered either as forming part of a body or from the point of view of their use. Ossements denotes a collection of loose bones devoid of any flesh. Ex.: Le fémur est le plus grand de tous les os du corps humain. Le cercueil ne contenait que des ossements.

904.

Oui, Si, adv. Oui is used after a question asked affirmatively, si in reply to a question containing a negative. Ex.: Êtes vous sûr de l'avoir vu? Oui. N'êtes-vous pas en retard? Si, nous n'avions pas l'heure.

905.

Ourdir, v.t. To commence preparing or arranging a plot.

Tramer, v.t. To complete all necessary arrangements for carrying out a plot.

Machiner, v.t. To plot. Denotes extreme treachery or perfidiousness.

Conspirer, v.t. To conspire, generally against public or government affairs.

Conjurer, v.t. To plot or conspire. Denotes that the conspirators are under oath not to betray their cause.

Comploter, v.t. General term meaning "to plot".

906.

Outrageant, Outrageux, adj. Outrageant means actually outraging.

Outrageux denotes the character of being outrageous.

907.

Éclat, n.m. General term for a chip, fragment or splinter of wood stone, glass, etc.

Echarde, n.m. Splinter or small pointed piece of wood.

Esquille, n.f. Splinter or small broken piece of bone.

908.

Au moins, Du moins, adv. exp. Au moins denotes the least which should be done for the same purpose and corresponds to "At all events" or "At any rate". Du moins has practically the same meaning as "however", "nevertheless", and marks an equivalent. Ex.: Au moins donnez-nous de vos nouvelles. Il est tard, du moins pourrons-nous faire acte de présence à la réunion.

909.

Moins de, Moins que, adv. Moins de is used to denote an inferiority expressed by a number. Moins que indicates the result of a comparison. Ex.: Il a cultivé moins de cinquante hectares cette année et c'est encore moins que l'année dernière.

910.

Pacage, n.m. Natural pasture land, reserved as such, to which cattle are brought to graze. Ex.: Droit de pacage.

Pâtis, n.m. A piece of uncultivated land, such as a common, capable of being used for grazing purposes.

Pâturage, n.m. Field or piece of land specially prepared and maintained for grazing. Pasturage.

Pâture, n.f. Any piece of land affording limited facilities for grazing. Pasture.

911.

Palan, n.m. Lifting tackle consisting of two or more separate blocks each having all its pulleys on the same axis.

Moufle, n.f. Block and fall or pair of pulley blocks.

912.

Paletot, n.m. A light loose overcoat. Paletot.

Pardessus, n.m. General term for the civil overcoat.

Capote, n.f. Military great-coat or overcoat.

Surtout, n.m. Close-fitting frock-coat or overcoat. Surtout.

Pélisse, n.f. Gentleman's fur or fur-lined overcoat.

Palier, Coussinet, Roulement, n.m. A palier is a bearing as a whole comprising a coussinet which is the part in contact with the revolving shaft, or a roulement, i.e. a ball or roller bearing.

914

Se pâmer, v.r. To be overcome or ready to faint as a result of emotion, etc. Ex.: Se pâmer de peur, de joie.

S'évanouir, v.r. To faint, swoon or lose consciousness. Ex.: Il s'est évanoui à la vue de son père écrasé.

915.

Plume, n.f., Panache, n.m. Plume is the general term for "feather" A panache is a plume or bunch of feathers either worn as a head-dress or employed for decorative purposes.

916.

Par, De, prep. "By" after a past participle is generally translated by par when denoting action, and by de to indicate feeling or sentiment.

Ex.: Il a tout fait par ses propres moyens. Ce vieux curé est très aimé de tous ses paroissiens.

917.

Par, Pour, prep. Par, meaning "for", is used after such words as connu, renommé, célèbre, etc., instead of pour which is the general term. Ex.: Cet homme est connu par son intransigeance. Voici une lettre pour vous. (N.B.—An expression such as "France is renowned for its wines" is, however, translated La France est renommée pour ses vins.)

918.

Paravent, *n.m.* Portable screen, generally folded, for protection against draughts.

Écran, n.m. Portable screen placed before a fire as a protection against excessive heat.

Screen such as used for cinematographic or similar purposes.

Pare-étincelles, n.m. Portable screen placed before a fire for arresting sparks.

Pare-brise, n.m. Wind screen of a motor-car.

919.

Parcourir, Compulser, v.t. Parcourir means "to read hurriedly" or "glance through". Compulser denotes a more thorough or attentive examination of any document, book, etc. Ex.: Il s'arrêta un moment pour parcourir la proclamation. Laissez-moi le temps de compulser tous ces documents.

920.

Parcourir, Visiter, v.t. Visiter is the general term meaning "to visit". Ex.: Visiter un pays, un ami. Parcourir means "to visit" in the sense of going all over. Ex.: De nombreux touristes s'efforcen de parcourir Paris en quelques jours.

Parcours, n.m. The course followed by any river, stream, etc. Ex.:

Le parcours de la Loire est plus long que celui de la Seine.

Cours, n.m. The course of any river, stream, etc., with reference to its flow or direction. Ex.: Le cours du Rhône est très rapide par endroits.

922.

Parfois, Quelquefois, adv. These two words are used indifferently for "sometimes". Parfois, however, denotes greater frequency and corresponds more strictly to "at times" or "on occasions". Ex.: Elle vient nous voir quelquefois. Il nous ennuie parfois avec ses histoires.

923.

Parmi, Entre, prep. Among or amongst. Parmi marks a distinction within any group or collection whereas entre does not. Ex.: Laissezmoi prendre place parmi vous. Lequel d'entre vous veut m'aider?

924.

Parquet, Plancher, Étage, Carrelage, Dallage, n.m. A parquet is a floor in oak or some other hard wood usually laid to form a special design. Ex.: Parquet en chêne ciré. A plancher is an ordinary plank floor in deal or similar wood and without any artistic element. Ex.: Le plancher d'un baraquement. The word also denotes the timber on which a floor is laid. An étage is a floor in the sense of a storey. Ex.: Maison de quatre étages. Carrelage and dallage refer exclusively to tiled floors, the tiles of a dallage being much larger than those of a carrelage.

925.

Part, n.f. Part in the sense of "share". Denotes what is due. Ex.: Il n'a pas encore reçu sa part. Also used figuratively. Ex.: Pour ma part.

Partie, n.f. A part of anything with respect to, and detached from, the whole. Ex.: Ils se sont chargés d'une partie des frais.

Portion, n.f. Part or portion. Calls to mind the quantity or amount received. Ex.: Les portions d'un héritage.

926.

Parti, n.m. Party, i.e. a group or association of persons united for political or other purposes. Ex.: Le parti socialiste.

Partie, n.f. Party in the sense of a gathering for the purpose of pleasure, recreation, etc. Ex.: Partie de plaisir, de chasse.

Each of the contending parties in a lawsuit. Ex.: Partie plaignante.

Each of the parties to any agreement, contract, etc. Ex.: Les parties contractantes.

- Parvenir, v.i. To succeed in the sense of managing. Implies an effort. Ex.: Il est parvenu à décrocher le tableau.
- Arriver, v.i. To succeed, i.e. to reach or attain. Ex.: Avec de la patience on arrive à tout.
- **Réussir**, v.i. To succeed or accomplish what is attempted. Ex.: L'expérience ne réussit pas.
- Succéder, v.i. To succeed in the sense of following in order or taking the place of. Ex.: Le Roi Edouard VII succéda à sa mère la Reine Victoria. La nuit succède au jour.

928

Passer, v.i. To pass in the sense of elapsing or going by. Merely denotes relative short duration. Ex.: Le temps passe.

Se passer, v.r. To pass away or draw to an end. Împlies a decline, decrease, etc. Ex.: La belle saison se passe.

929.

Etre passé, Avoir passé, v.i. Passer is conjugated with avoir to denote the act of passing, and with être to express the state. Ex.: Le facteur n'est pas encore passé; hier il a passé sans rien nous apporter.

930.

Passereau, n.m. A bird of the sparrow family. Moineau, n.m. The common sparrow.

931.

- Pasteur, n.m. Shepherd. The word is rarely employed nowadays in its proper sense except with reference to ancient races. Used in a figurative sense pasteur often denotes a person having the cure of souls. Ex.: Le Bon Pasteur.
- Patre, n.m. Shepherd or herdsman. Applies to a person in charge of domestic animals of any description (cows, oxen, sheep, etc.).
- Berger, n.m. Only refers, strictly speaking, to those in charge of sheep or goats.

932.

Patelin, Patelineur, Papelard, n.m. A patelin is a wheedler by nature. A patelineur is a person who wheedles on occasions. A papelard is a hypocrite who wheedles beneath a sanctimonious air.

933.

Pâtir, v.i., Souffrir, Subir, v.t. Souffrir is the general term meaning "to suffer" either physically or morally. Pâtir is usually employed in an absolute sense and implies want, privation, etc., on the part of the sufferer. Ex.: Souffrir la faim. Les pauvres pâtissent en hiver. Subir means "to suffer" in the sense of enduring or undergoing. Ex.: Subir la mort.

Pavillon, Drapeau, n.m. Drapeau is the general term for a flag. Ex.: Drapeau national. Drapeau rouge. A pavillon is a naval flag used either for signalling or to indicate the nationality of the ship on which flown. Ex.: Pavillon de commandement. Hisser un pavillon.

935.

Paye, n.f. Payment made regularly, especially in the army or navy. Paying out. Ex.: Jour de paye.

Paiement, n.m. Any individual or incidental payment. Ex.: Le paiement d'une dette.

Solde, n.f. Pay, i.e. payment received for services rendered. The term is especially used in connection with military pay. Ex.: Officier à la demi-solde.

Pay in the sense of service. Ex.: Être à la solde de quelqu'un.

936.

Peigne, Démêloir, n.m. A peigne is a comb worn as an ornament. A déméloir is the article actually used for combing or arranging the hair.

937.

Pédant, adj. Pedantic with reference to persons. Ex.: Un air pédant. Pédantesque, adj. Pedantic concerning language or style. Ex.: Citations pédantesques.

938.

Peindre, v.t. To paint generally, either as an artist or a painter. Ex.: Peindre un tableau, une maison.

Peinturer, v.t. To colour-paint any surface. Ex.: Peinturer un mur. Peinturlurer, v.t. To paint badly, i.e. with unsuitable or vivid colours. To daub. Ex.: Maison peinturlurée.

939.

Penser à, v.i. To think of or about in the sense of calling to mind or memory. Ex.: Je pense à mon frère qui est parti à la guerre. A quoi pensez-vous?

Penser de, v.i. To think of or about, i.e. to have an idea or opinion about anything or anybody. Ex.: Que pensez-vous de son projet?

940.

Penser, v.i. and v.t. General term meaning "to think". (See Group 939.)

Rêver à, v.i. To think idly or abstractedly. To muse. Ex.: Elle révait au temps heureux des vacances. (Réver de means "to dream".)

Songer, v.i. To think of or about in the sense of bearing in mind or devoting one's attention to. Ex.: Songez au danger qui vous menace.

Pendant que, conj. exp. Whilst or while, i.e. during the time that. Denotes simultaneity of two events. Ex.: Il écoutait attentivement pendant qu'on lisait le rapport.

Tandis que, conj. exp. Whilst, meaning "whereas". Ex.: Les uns réclamaient sa mort tandis que les autres étaient enclins à la clémence.

942.

Pensée, n.f. Any individual thought. Denotes the result of thinking. Ex.: N'avoir que de bonnes pensées.

Penser, n.m. The way or faculty of thinking. Also used as a poetic form of pensée.

943.

Périr, v.i. To perish, i.e. to come to a violent or unnatural end. To be destroyed. Ex.: *Périr par le feu*.

Dépérir, v.i. To perish in the sense of decaying or wasting away. Denotes gradual loss or destruction. Ex.: Plante qui dépérit.

944.

Persan, Persique, Perse, adj. Persan refers to modern Persia. Persique is only used in connection with ancient Persia. Ex.: La langue persane. L'architecture persique. Perse refers to the ancient Persians. Ex.: Dynastie perse. (N.B.—"The Persian Gulf" is translated Le Golfe Persique.)

945.

Pesage, n.m. The act of weighing. Ex.: Appareil de pesage.

Pesée, n.f. Weighing. Refers either to the act of weighing or to its result. Ex.: Faire la pesée d'une marchandise. Une pesée de dix tonnes.

946.

Picoter, v.t. To cause a smarting or tingling sensation. Ex.: Cette fumée me picote les yeux.

Piquer, v.t. To be piquant, burning or sharp to the taste. Ex.: Cette sauce pique fort.

To prick or penetrate slightly. Ex.: Elle s'est piquée en cueillant des fleurs.

To sting or bite with reference to animals, insects, etc. Ex.: Une quèpe l'a piquée au bras.

947.

Pieuvre, n.f., Poulpe, n.m. Pieuvre is the name by which certain varieties of octopus are commonly known. Poulpe is the generic term.

948.

Pinceau, Blaireau, n.m., Brosse, n.f. Brosse is the general term for a brush. A pinceau is a brush with a long handle such as used by painters. A blaire au is a shaving brush, the better-class article being made from the hair of the blaireau or badger.

Plaisir, n.m. Pleasure. Gratification of the mind or of the senses. Ex.: Quel plaisir de vous revoir!

Plaisance, n.f. Pleasure, i.e. for the purpose of affording pleasure.

Only used nowadays in the expression de plaisance. Ex.: Bateau de plaisance.

950.

Plant, n.m., Plante, n.f. Plante is the general term for a plant. A plant is a young plant before being definitely planted anywhere.

951.

Plaque, n.f. Small plate of iron or other metal, marble, etc., for any purpose. Ex.: Une plaque commemorative. Plaque indicatrice. Photographic plate (unexposed).

Assiette, n.f. The plate used for meals.

Argenterie, n.f. Silver plate.

Tôle, n.f. Plate- or sheet-iron. Ex.: Tôle galvanisée.

Cliché, n.m. Photographic plate (developed) or negative.

Planche, n.f. An engraved plate used for printing. Also the print or engraving obtained therefrom.

952.

Plein, adj. Full. Merely denotes the state. Ex.: Un panier plein de fruits.

Full, i.e. containing a great quantity. Ex.: Musée plein de visiteurs.

Rempli, adj. Full. Filled. Refers more to the action of filling. Ex.:

Votre version est remplie de fautes.

Complet, adj. Full, i.e. filled to its proper capacity. Ex.: Tramway complet.

Comble, adj. Full, i.e. incapable of holding any more. Ex.: Salle comble.

953.

Poële, n.m. Closed ornamental stove for heating purposes only.

Foyer, n.m. Open fireplace.

Fourneau, n.m. Small stove for cooking purposes. Ex.: Fourneau de cuisine.

Cuisinière, n.f. Large kitchen stove or range.

954.

Point du jour, n.m. The beginning or break of day. Daybreak.Pointe du jour, n.f. The first glimmer of dawn visible in the heavens.Peep of day.

955.

Poitrail, n.m. The chest of a horse.

Poitrine, n.f. The human chest or breast.

Gorge, n.f. The breast (i.e. the bosom) of a woman.

[142]

Police, n.f. Policy or contract of, e.g., insurance. Ex.: Police d'assurance.

Politique, n.f. Policy, i.e. the manner of regulating or guiding public or private affairs. Ex.: La politique du gouvernement a été sévèrement critiquée.

957.

Pont levant, n.m. Lifting bridge over a canal or river.

Pont-levis, *n.m.* Drawbridge such as that built over a moat at the entrance to a fort, etc.

958.

Porte, Portière, n.f. Porte is the general term. A portière is a railway or other carriage door.

959.

Poster, v.t. To post or place for observation, defence, etc. Ex.:

Poster une sentinelle.

Aposter, v.t. To post or place for a criminal or discreditable purpose. Ex.: Aposter un assassin, un espion.

960.

Potelé, adj. Plump. Only used in connection with human beings, especially children. Ex.: Bras potelé.

Dodu, adj. Plump. Refers, strictly speaking, to animals, but also used in connection with persons. Ex.: Une dinde dodue. Des joues dodues.

961.

Potiron, n.m. The large pumpkin, shaped like an apple, used for making soup.

Citrouille, n.f. Elongated edible pumpkin.

962.

Pour, prep., Pour que, Afin de, Afin que, conj. Pour and pour que denote a more general or less precise purpose than that implied by afin de and afin que. Ex.: Elle a dit cela pour rire. J'ai fait cela afin que vous soyez tranquille. (N.B.—Pour and afin de are invariably followed by an infinitive; after afin que and pour que the subjunctive mood is required.)

963

Poussière, n.f., Poussier, n.m. Poussière is the general term for "dust". Ex.: Couvert de poussière. Poussier is used with reference to matter which has been reduced to dust. Ex.: Poussier de charbon, de thé.

964.

Proche, Prochain, adj. Proche and prochain may both refer either to time or place. The latter, however, denotes a greater proximity. Ex.: C'est un très proche parent. Je vous écrirai par un prochain courrier.

Peuplade, Tribu, n.f. A peuplade is a tribe or horde lacking organization or civilization. Ex.: Les peuplades de l'Afrique. Tribu refers to a distinct class or division of people under one chief and having the same origin. Ex.: Les douze Tribus d'Israël.

966.

Pilotage, Lamanage, n.m. Pilotage is the general term for "piloting", irrespective of locality. Lamanage refers only to coast, harbour or port piloting by local experts (lamaneurs).

967.

- Prétendre, v.i. To pretend in the sense of laying claim to. Ex.: Prétendre à un héritage.
- **Prétexter**, v.t. To pretend, i.e. to give as a pretext. Ex.: Pour partir il pretexta une affaire urgente.

968.

- Procès, n.m. Case in the sense of a trial or lawsuit. Refers to the actual proceedings themselves. Ex.: Procès civil, criminel.
- Cause, n.f. Legal case or trial, considered as a whole. Ex.: Remettre une cause à quinzaine.
- Cas, n.m. Case in the sense of event, circumstance or happening. Ex.:

 En cas de besoin.
- Affaire, n.m. Familiar term for a case of a legal or other nature. Affair. Ex.: L'affaire Dreyfus.

969.

Prône, Sermon, n.m. Sermon is the general termfor "sermon". Prône refers to the parochial sermon preached on Sundays at the chief service, usually in the form of a lecture or instruction. Homily.

970.

Promenade, n.f., Promenoir, n.m. Promenade refers either to a walk for recreative purposes or to the place where such exercise is taken. A promenoir is a space reserved for walking at a concert, etc.

971.

Propre à, Propre pour, adj. Propre à, meaning "fit for ", denotes what is necessary for any general purpose. Propre pour marks the quality or conditions required for a special purpose. Ex.: C'est un propre à rien. Cette machine n'est guère propre pour l'usage auquel vous la destinez.

972.

Provisoire, Provisionnel, adj., Par provision, adv. exp. Provisoire is the general term meaning "provisional" or "temporary". Ex.: Arrangement provisoire. Provisionnel is used in connection with matters of an official nature. Ex.: Règlement provisionnel. Par provision is employed in legal phraseology. Ex.: Jugement par provision.

Pucelle, n.f. A virgin. Ex.: La Pucelle de France.

Demoiselle, n.f. A young unmarried lady.

Mademoiselle, n.f. The term employed when addressing a young lady as "Miss" (Mile is the abbreviated form). Ex.: Mademoiselle une telle.

974

Puisque, conj. Since, in the sense of "seeing that". Ex.: Partez donc, puisque vous le voulez.

Depuis, adv. Since, i.e. from the time that. Ex.: Il est toujours malade depuis qu'il est parti à Paris.

975.

Puits, n.m., Mine, Fosse, n.f. Mine corresponds to "mine" in English and denotes the position, in the earth, of any mineral deposit. A puits is the pit or excavation made for working such deposit. Fosse is the term employed in the north of France for a puits.

976.

Quand, adv. When. Denotes the time or moment. Ex.: Venez quand vous voudrez. Quand est-il parti?

Lorsque, conj. When. Refers more to the occasion or circumstance. (N.B.—Unlike quand, lorsque cannot be used interrogatively.) Ex.: Lorsque nous serons seuls je vous apprendrai une grande nouvelle.

Que, conj. When. Recalls some specific event or circumstance previously referred to. Ex.: Elle était à peine sortie que la pluie tomba.

Où, conj. When. Denotes the time or occasion and is preceded by a noun. Ex.: Je me souviens du temps où elle aimait nous rendre visite.

Lors de, prep. exp. When, meaning "at the time of". The expression is invariably followed by a noun. Ex.: Il n'avait que trente ans lors de sa mort.

977.

Quant à, prep. exp. As for. As to. As far as concerns. Ex. Quant à lui il n'a pas de choix. Quant à celà.

Pour, prep. In the opinion of. Ex.: Pour moi, il ne réussira pas.

978.

Quarante, adj. Forty (exactly).

Quarantaine, n.f. About or approximately forty. Ex.: Envoyer une quarantaine de faire-part.

The age of forty. Ex.: Friser la quarantaine.

979.

Quinte, Toux, n.f. Toux is the general term for a cough. A quinte is a fit of coughing.

Quinze, adj. Fifteen (exactly).

Quinzaine, n.f. About or approximately fifteen. (The expression quinzaine de jours is commonly used to denote a fortnight.) Ex.: Remettre une affaire à quinzaine.

981.

Quoique, Bien que, conj. Quoique and bien que are synonymous and differ only from a grammatical point of view. Bien que is invariably followed by a verb used in the subjunctive mood, whereas quoique may precede a verb (subjunctive mood), adverb or adjective. Ex.: Nous partirons, bien que le temps ne soit pas propice. Quoique agé, il est encore agile.

982.

Radiant, adj. Radiant, i.e. emitting rays of light or heat. Ex.: Chaleur radiante.

Radieux, adj. Radiant in the sense of being brilliant with light. Ex.: Soleil radieux.

Radiant in a figurative sense, i.e. beaming. Ex.: Visage radieux.

Rayonnant, adj. Radiating with light or brilliance. Ex.: Rayonnant de lumière.

Beaming, with reference to persons. Ex.: Être rayonnant de joie.

983.

Raffiner, v.t. To refine (sugar, oil, etc.).

Affiner, v.t. To refine metals.

984.

Raison, n.f. Right, in the sense of being correct. Ex.: Vous avez raison.

Droit, n.m. Right, i.e. that to which one has a just claim. Ex.: Jouir de ses droits. Droits civils.

Droite, n.f. The right-hand side of a road, etc. Ex.: Tenir la droite.

985.

Râle, Râlement, n.m. A râle is the actual noise caused by the spasmodic breathing of a person about to die. Ex.: Le râle de la mort. Râlement denotes the fit or attack which occasions a râle.

986.

Ramoner, Balayer, v.t. Balayer is the general term meaning "to sweep", Ramoner only being used with reference to chimneys.

987.

Rancidité, n.f. The quality of being rank or rancid. Rancidity. Rancissure, n.f. The actual rankness existing in any matter. Rancissement, n.m. The act of becoming rank or rancid.

Rang, n.m. Rank, i.e. grade, degree or class, social or otherwise. Ex.:

Les rangs de la société. Son père a rang (or a le grade) de colonel.

Row or line, considered in itself, of persons or things. Ex.: Sortir des rangs. Réserver une place au premier rang.

Rank, in the sense of class or category. Ex.: Pasteur est mis au rang des bienfaiteurs de l'humanité.

Rangée, n.f. Row or line. Rangée calls to mind the things composing a row and is used with a complément. Ex.: Rangée de maisons, d'arbres. (N.B.—Rang is the word used, in this sense, to denote a row of persons. Ex.: Un rang de soldats.)

989.

Raccommoder, v.t. General term meaning "to mend" Ex.: Raccommoder une chaise, un vêtement, des bas.

Rapiècer, v.t. To mend clothing by adding a piece or pieces. Ex.: Rapiècer un pantalon.

Rapetasser, v.t. To mend clothing roughly or clumsily.

Rapièceter, v.t. To mend clothing by means of numerous small pieces. Ravauder, v.t. To mend clothing roughly by pulling together with a needle. To botch.

990.

Se rappeler, Se souvenir, v.r. These terms have precisely the same meaning. Se rappeler takes a complément direct or is followed by que, whereas se souvenir can only be used with de. Ex.: Autant que je puis me le rappeler. Je me rappelle qu'il a fait mauvais temps ce jour-là. Je ne me souviens pas de son nom. Je m'en souviens.

991.

Rassasier, v.t. To completely satisfy the senses or the appetites. To satiate. Ex.: Rassasier sa faim.

Assouvir, v.t. To gratify any abnormal or excessive appetite, etc. To glut. Ex.: Assouvir sa haine, sa cupidité.

992.

Redevable, Débiteur, adj. Redevable, meaning "debtor" or "owing", refers to the debtor; débiteur refers to the debt and is generally confined to accountancy. Ex.: Il m'est redevable d'une assez forte somme. Compte débiteur.

993.

Rêche, adj. Rough to the taste or touch. Ex.: Étoffe, vin rêche. Rude, adj. Rough in the sense of being hard. Ex.: Un rude travail.

Raboteux, adj. Rough, i.e. uneven with reference to surfaces. Ex.: Chemin raboteux.

Apre, adj. Rough or sharp to the taste. Ex.: Certains fruits sont apres au gout.

- **Brut**, adj. Rough in the sense of being unfinished. Ex.: Diamant brut.
- **Brusque**, adj. Rough or abrupt with reference to a person's manners. Ex.: Caractère brusque.

- **Rechute,** n.f. Relapse with reference to illness or from a moral point of view.
- **Récidive**, n.f. Legal term for a repetition of the same offence, crime, etc. Second offence. Ex.: En cas de récidive.

995.

- Réclamer, v.t. To claim or lay claim to, from any motive. Ex.: Réclamer des dommages-intérêts.
- **Revendiquer**, v.t. To claim that to which one has a right. Generally implies legal action. Ex.: Auteur qui revendique ses droits.

996.

Renouvellement, n.m., Reconduction, n.f. Renouvellement is the general term for "renewal". Ex.: Renouvellement d'un abonnement. Reconduction refers to the renewal of a lease and is only employed in the expressions reconduction expresse, tacite reconduction.

997.

- Recouvrer, v.t. To recover in the sense of regaining. Ex.: Recouvrer la santé. Recouvrer le montant d'une dette.
- Recouvrir, v.t. To recover, i.e. to cover again. Ex.: Recouvrir un livre.
- Se remettre, Se rétablir, v.r. To recover from the effects of illness, an accident, etc. Ex.: On dit qu'il ne s'en remettra pas.
- Revenir, Revenir à soi, v.i. To recover (one's senses). To come to.

998.

- Se produire, v. imp. To happen. Marks the manner or circumstances of any event. Ex.: Il s'est produit un évènement qui a changé toute sa vie.
- Se passer, v. imp. To happen. Indicates the accomplishment. Ex.: Il s'est passé bien des choses à mon insu.
- Arriver, v. imp. To happen. Merely denotes the happening or taking place of any event. Ex.: Il lui est arrivé un grave accident.
- Advenir, v. imp. To happen or befall. Implies that the event in question is subsequent to another. The term is not generally met with in everyday conversation, being more suited to an elevated style of expression. Ex.: Fais ce que dois; advienne que pourra.
- of expression. Ex.: Fais ce que dois; advienne que pourra.

 Venir à, v.i. To happen (by chance). Ex.: S'il venait à tomber malade, il n'aurait personne pour le soigner. (N.B.—Expressions such as "Do you happen to . . ." are rendered in French by simply using the verb which follows in the conditional. Ex.: Auriez-vous du feu s'il vous plaît?)

Recueil, n.m., Collection, n.f. A recueil is a collection of, e.g., laws, poems, music, prints, etc., bound together, each piece having some connection or relationship with the others. Ex.: Recueil de lois, de discours. Collection merely denotes an assembled quantity of things of a like nature. Ex.: Collection de tableaux, de timbres-poste.

1000.

Réfléchir, Refléter. Réfléchir means "to reflect" with reference to heat, light, etc., also "to reflect" in the sense of pondering or thinking over. Refléter means to reflect by throwing back or reproducing either physically or figuratively. Ex.: Les miroirs réfléchissent la lumière et reflètent les images. Âgir sans réfléchir. Le visage reflète souvent les pensées.

1001.

Règne, n.m. Kingdom from the point of view of Natural History. Ex.: Le règne animal.

Royaume, n.m. Kingdom, i.e. the territory governed by a king or queen. Ex.: Le royaume d'Angleterre.

1002.

Rein, n.m. The human kidney.

Rognon, n.m. An animal's kidney, especially any variety considered as eatable. Ex.: Rognons de bœuf, de mouton.

1003.

Réformateur, adj. Reforming or tending to reform. Ex.: Esprit réformateur.

Réformatoire, adj. Concerning the reformation of morals, habits, discipline, etc. Ex.: Commission réformatoire.

1004.

Refuser, v.t. To refuse in the sense of not accepting. Ex.: Refuser une offre.

To refuse, i.e. not to grant, give, authorize, etc. Ex.: Refuser son consentement.

(N.B.—Refuser takes de when followed by a verb. Ex.: Il refuse de nous écouter.)

Se refuser à, v.r. To refuse, in the sense of resisting or objecting to. Ex.: Il se refuse à livrer son secret.

1005.

Recto, Verso, Endroit, Envers, Avers, Revers, n.m. Recto and verso denote the front and back respectively of a document or sheet of paper; endroit and envers the right and wrong sides of a piece of cloth, and avers and revers the front and back of a coin or medal.

- Relâche, n.f. Respite or suspension. Merely denotes the state. Ex.:

 Travailler sans relâche.
- Relâchement, n.m. The act of relaxing. Ex.: Le relâchement de l'esprit.

1007.

- Reliquat, n.m. Balance of an account, i.e. what is still owing after same has been made up.
- Solde, n.m. Balance, i.e. the amount needed, either way, to balance an account. Ex.: Solde débiteur, créditeur.
- Balance, n.f. Balance, i.e. the result obtained by balancing the debit and credit sides of an account. Ex.: Faire la balance d'un compte.

1008.

- **Remarquer**, v.t. To remark or note that which has merely attracted attention. To notice. Ex.: Il est à remarquer que . . .
- Observer, v.t. To remark or note as a result of study or examination, and for the purpose of giving information, passing an opinion, etc. Ex.: Buffon observait les animaux. (N.B.—A "remarks" column would therefore be headed observations.)

1009.

- Renseigner, v.t. To give information regarding any matter, subject, etc. Implies that the recipient is already au courant to a certain extent. Ex.: Je vous renseignerai demain sur cette affaire.
- Informer, v.t. To inform, i.e. to give a general account as a whole. Ex.: Informer quelqu'un de ce qui se passe.

1010.

Rente, n.f., Revenu, n.m. Rente refers to income produced by capital and received periodically as a fixed sum. Ex.: Vivre de ses rentes. Avoir cent mille francs de rente. Revenu has a wider meaning and covers income or revenue derived from any source. Ex.: Impôt sur le revenu.

1011.

Répondre, Repartir, Répliquer, Riposter, v.t. and i. Répondre is the general term meaning "to reply". Ex.: Répondre à une question. Repartir marks a reply in the sense of a retort or rejoinder. Répliquer means "to reply" in the sense of answering back or replying to a previous answer. Ex.: Répliquer par une impertinence. Riposter denotes a ready or quick answer to a gibe or taunt.

1012.

Résilier, Annuler, v.t. Annuler is the general term meaning "to annul" or "to cancel", résilier being reserved for use in connection with agreements such as a lease, contract, etc. Ex.: Annuler une commande. Résilier un bail.

- Repentance, n.f. Repentance, i.e. contrition for having done wrong, committed sin, etc.
- Repentir, n.m. Repentance in the sense of regret for having or not having done a certain thing.

1014.

Résoudre de, Résoudre à, v.t., Résolu, Résous, pa.p. Résoudre takes de when the infinitive which follows is the direct object. Ex.: Il résolut de partir immédiatement. When the infinitive following is used as an indirect object résoudre takes à. Ex.: J'ai résolu mon frère à rester ce soir. (N.B.—Résolu has two forms of past participle, résolu meaning "resolved", i.e. "decided", and résous used to denote a physical change or decomposition.)

1015.

Se rendre, Aller, v.i. Aller refers more to the actual transfer from one place to another, se rendre calling to mind the arrival at destination. For all practical purposes, however, the two expressions have the same meaning, aller being more commonly employed. Ex.: Aller en Angleterre. Se rendre à une réunion.

1016.

Reste, n.m. Remainder or residue of that which has been wasted, destroyed, consumed, etc. Ex.: Il vit modestement avec les restes de sa fortune. Le reste d'une armée.

That which remains to complete. Ex.: Je saisis la moitié de ce que vous dites et je devine le reste.

Restant, n.m. That which remains over. Ex.: Il a acheté sa maison et placé en rentes viagères le restant de l'argent qu'il avait.

1017.

- Au reste, adv. exp. Also. Besides. Indicates a note or remark of a similar nature added to what has already been said. Ex.: Ne lui donnez pas cet argent; au reste il ne saurait qu'en faire.
- Du reste, adv. exp. However. Nevertheless. Denotes an addition, not necessarily of the same kind, and often in opposition. Ex.: Si vous jugez, offrez-lui un secours; du reste il ne l'acceptera pas.
- Au demeurant, adv. exp. After all. However. Marks a conclusion or end intended to complete. Ex.: Il est d'un caractère ombrageux mais, au demeurant très serviable.
- Au surplus, adv. exp. Besides. Withal. Indicates an addition to, or advance on, what is already sufficient. Ex.: C'est un excellent domestique au surplus très dévoué.

1018.

- Retardataire, adj. Having the character of being late, behind time, in arrears, etc., with reference to persons. Ex.: Un conférencier retardataire.
- Tardif, adj. That which comes or arrives late. Tardy. Ex.: Une réponse tardive.

Rideau, n.m., Portière, n.f. Rideau is the general term for "curtain". A portière is a curtain hung in a doorway.

1020.

Roc, n.m., Roche, n.f., Rocher, n.m. A roc is a solid mass of hard stone rising above the surface of the ground. A roche is an isolated rock of considerable size and not usually so hard as a roc. Rocher denotes a high pointed rock, difficult of access.

1021.

Romanesque, adj. Romantic in the sense of being extravagant or fantastic. Ex.: Une jeune fille aux idées romanesques.

Romantique, adj. Romantic, i.e. above prosaic reality. Sentimental. Poetic. Ex.: Site romantique.

1022.

Rôt, n.m. Roast meat considered as a part of the meal at which served. Ex.: Servir le rôt.

Rôti, n.m. The actual roast meat served. Ex.: Un rôti de bœuf.

1023.

Rustaud, adj. Having the character of a peasant devoid of manners or education. Uncouth.

Rustique, adj. Rustic. Denotes a preference for things pertaining to the country, rather than a lack of refinement.

Rustre, adj. Surly or loutish to an extreme degree.

1024.

Sacre, Couronnement, n.m. Couronnement denotes the actual crowning of a king, queen, etc., sacre, the religious ceremony by which the act is consecrated.

1025.

Sage, Bon, adj. Bon is the general term meaning "good". Ex.: Je vous remercie de vos bons conseils. Elle est bonne pour sa vieille mère. Sage is used with reference to children who are good in the sense of being well behaved. Ex.: Les enfants sages obéissent toujours à leurs parents.

1026.

Sale, adj. Dirty, i.e. covered with dirt of some description or other. Filthy. Ex.: Une rue sale. The word is also used figuratively. Ex.: Une sale affaire.

Malpropre, adj. Dirty or unclean. Malpropre denotes the absence of cleanness rather than the presence of dirt. Hands which merely needed washing would therefore be described as des mains malpropres, whereas dirty hands (i.e. covered with mud) would be rendered as des mains sales.

Dirty in the sense of being untidy, slovenly or squalid. Ex.: Une chambre malpropre.

Salut, n.m. A demonstration of civility, respect or friendliness such as a greeting, bow, kiss, raising one's hat, etc.

Salutation, n.f. A salut of a very respectful or assiduous nature. The action or manner of making a salut.

Révérence, n.f. A ceremonious bow or courtesy. Reverence.

1028.

Sardonique, Sardonien, adj. Sardonien is used only from a medical or physiological point of view to express a laugh of a convulsive nature. Sardonique is the general term and refers to the feeling which occasions a laugh or grin.

1029.

Satané, adj. Worthy of Satan. Devilish. Damned. Ex.: Quel satané temps!

Satanique, adj. Having the character of Satan. Diabolical. Satanical. Ex.: Cruauté satanique.

Satanesque, adj. Resembling Satan in appearance. Ex.: Cet acteur a un jeu vraiment satanesque.

1030.

Secousse, n.f. Shock or shaking. Refers to the actual concussion. Ex.: Secousse sismique.

Choc, n.m. Shock from the point of view of its result or effect. Ex.:

Le choc brisa toute la vaisselle. Soutenir le choc.

1031.

Seing, n.m., Signature, n.f. A seing is the name signed at the foot of a document, the signature being, strictly speaking, the signing or characteristic way of writing a seing. The latter is, however, now only used in the expressions blanc-seing and sous seing privé, signature denoting either the name or the signing thereof. Ex.: Apposer sa signature. La signature d'un contrat.

1032.

Selon, Suivant, prep. Selon, meaning "according to", denotes conformity, suivant implying a result or consequence. The distinction is not, however, always observed, the two words being, for practical purposes, synonymous. Ex.: Vivre selon ses moyens. Orthographier suivant l'Académie.

1033.

Semer, Ensemencer, v.t. Semer refers to the seed sown; ensemencer to the ground in which sown. Ex.: Semer du blé. Ensemencer un champ.

1034.

Sens, n.m. Way with regard to any established motion or movement. Ex.: Tourner dans le sens des aiguilles d'une montre. Sens unique.

Direction, n.f. Way, i.e. the right direction. Ex.: Changer de direction. La direction de Paris.

Sentir, v.t. To feel, i.e. to perceive by means of the organs of the body. Ex.: Sentir la faim, le froid.

To feel in the sense of experiencing morally or figuratively. Ex.: Sentir l'ironie d'un propos.

- Éprouver, v.t. To feel, i.e. to be affected by, generally in a physical sense. To suffer. Ex.: Eprouver une douleur à l'épaule.
- Ressentir, v.t. To feel or experience through the mind. Ex.: Ressentir un malaise, du bien-être.

To feel strongly, i.e. to resent. Ex.: Ressentir une injure.

- Se ressentir de, v.r. To feel the influence or effects of. Ex.: Il se ressent toujours de son accident.
- Pressentir, v.t. To feel in the sense of having a presentiment. To foresee. Ex.: Pressentir sa fin.
- Tâter, v.t. To feel, i.e. to press lightly or handle gently. Ex.: Tâter le pouls à quelqu'un. Also used figuratively. Tâter le terrain.
- Palper, v.t. To feel for the purpose of judging or appreciating any quality, condition, etc. Ex.: Palpez ce drap; sa qualité est incontestable.
- **Tâtonner**, v.i. To feel one's way, either in a physical or figurative sense. Ex.: Tâtonner dans l'obscurité. Toute science commence par tâtonner.

1036.

Injure, n.f., Mal, n.m., Blessure, n.f. An injure is an injury in the sense of an affront. Mal means "injury", i.e. damage or hurt. Ex.: Ils'est fait mal en tombant. Blessure denotes a physical injury or wound.

1037.

Altesse, n.f. Highness, i.e. the title of honour given to princes. Hautesse, n.f. Highness, a title of honour applied only to the sultan.

1038.

Oter, Enlever, v.t. Oter, meaning "to remove", refers rather to the state of being without what is removed. Enlever marks the action of removing. Ex.: Oter la nappe. Enlever une porte de ses gonds.

1039.

Service, n.m., Faction, n.f. The expression être de service refers to duty of any description. Être de faction only applies to guard duty.

1040.

Séculier, adj. Secular, i.e. not regular or bound by monastic vows. Ex.: Prêtre séculier.

Secular or temporary as opposed to spiritual. Ex.: Tribunal séculier.

Séculaire, adj. Secular, i.e. referring to or happening once in a century. Ex.: Arbre, année séculaire.

Signalement, n.m. Description of a person or animal for identification purposes.

Description, n.f. Description in a general sense. Ex.: La description d'un voyage.

Désignation, n.f. Detailed description for the purpose of indicating any article, property, etc. Ex.: La désignation d'une marchandise.

Sorte, n.f. Description, meaning "kind" or "sort". Ex.: Des gens de toutes sortes.

1042.

Société, Compagnie, n.f. Société, meaning a commercial or industrial company, denotes the legal or official aspect; compagnie refers more to the members composing the company. Ex.: La Compagnie du chemin de fer du Nord est une société anonyme.

1043.

Soixante, adj. Sixty (exactly).

Soixantaine, n.f. About or approximately sixty.

1044.

Soin, n.m. Care, meaning "pains" or "application". Ex.: Travailler avec soin.

Souci, n.m. Care in the sense of anxiety. Ex.: Vivre sans souci.

Attention, n.f. Care, i.e. heed or attention. Ex.: Faire attention à sa santé.

Garde, n.f. Care. Means "to mind" or "to beware" when used with prendre. Ex.: Prenez garde de tomber. (N.B.—Prendre garde strictly means "to guard against" and is not therefore used negatively. "Mind you do not fall" is, however, also translated Ayez soin de ne pas tomber.)

1045.

Soir, n.m. Evening, i.e. the close of day. Denotes time. Ex.: Ce soir. Demain soir.

Soirée, n.f. Evening. Refers to the occupation or events of the evening. Ex.: Nous avons passé une bonne soirée hier au théâtre.

Veillée, n.f. Evening, i.e. the period between the evening meal and bedtime. Ex.: En hiver ils passent leurs veillées à lire.

1046.

Songe, Rêve, n.m. A songe is less vague or incoherent than a rêve and generally leaves a more lasting impression. Ex.: Dans l'antiquité on attribuait une signification aux songes.

1047.

Sonner, v.i. To ring, with reference to the bell itself. Ex.: Les cloches sonnent. Sonner à la porte de quelqu'un.

v.t. To ring, i.e. to cause to ring. Ex.: Sonner l'alarme.

v.t. To ring for. Ex.: Sonner l'office, un domestique.

[155]

Tinter, v.i. To ring in a slow or measured manner. Refers to the bell. Ex.: La cloche tinta trois fois.

To ring, giving a rapid high-pitched note. To tinkle. Ex.: Les arelots tintent.

To ring in the sense of emitting a ringing sound. Ex.: Faire tinter un verre, une pièce d'argent.

Séducteur, adj. Seductive, i.e. capable of alluring or leading into error. Ex.: L'or séducteur.

Séduisant, adj. Tempting or enticing. Denotes the state or quality. Ex.: Une offre séduisante.

1049.

Soudain, Subit, adj. Soudain means sudden in the sense of being quick or rapid. Subit denotes something unexpected or unlooked for. Ex.: Fuite soudaine. Un changement subit.

1050.

Sot, adj. Stupid. Destitute of sense or judgment.

Idiot, adj. Idiotic. Deprived of intelligence. Fou, adj. Mad. Insane. Deprived of reason.

Imbécile, adj. Stupid. Weak-minded.
Lunatique, adj. Of peculiar behaviour. Mentally deranged.

Maniaque, adj. Having a mania or fad. Eccentric.

1051.

Soupçon, n.m., Suspicion, n.f. Soupçon means "suspicion" in a general sense. Suspicion is a legal term denoting doubt as to the perfect impartiality of a court. Ex.: Le soupçon pèse sur lui. Suspicion légitime.

1052.

Soupçonner, v.t. To suspect, i.e. to mistrust or imagine to be guilty. (Synonymous, in this sense, with suspecter.) Ex.: Soupçonner quelqu'un d'un crime.

To suspect in the sense of surmising or imagining. Ex.: Je le soupçonne d'être l'auteur de cette farce.

Suspecter, v.t. To suspect, i.e. to mistrust or imagine to be guilty. Ex.: Suspecter l'honnêteté d'un domestique.

1053.

Sourire, Souris, n.m. Sourire denotes the act of smiling; souris the result or effect. Sourire is, however, the term invariably employed for a "smile".

1054.

Souscription, n.f. Subscription, i.e. the act of subscribing or promising to pay a certain sum of money. Also any sum so subscribed. Ex.: Souscription à un emprunt. Une souscription de cent mille francs.

Abonnement, n.m. Subscription to any newspaper, book, periodical, etc. Cotisation, n.f. Subscription in the sense of a voluntary contribution to a common fund.

1055.

Spectacle, n.m. Theatrical performance from the point of view of show or effect. Ex.: Aimer le spectacle.

Représentation, n.f. Theatrical performance, i.e. the act of giving same Ex. : Représentation à bénéfice.

1056.

Spiritisme, Spiritualisme, n.m. Since being definitely established in France, Spiritualism, i.e. the belief that communication with departed spirits is obtained by means of certain phenomena, has come to be known as le spiritisme, the word spiritualisme being only used to denote spiritualism or the philosophical doctrine opposed to materialism.

1057.

Station, Gare, n.f. Gare is the general term for a railway station, station denoting a station of secondary importance. All stations on the Paris underground are called stations.

1058.

Succursale, n.f. Branch of a bank, commercial house, etc. Branche, n.f. Branch of a tree, river, family line, art, science, etc.

Embranchement, n.m. Branch (road, railway line, etc.). Ex.: Voie, chemin d'embranchement.

1059.

Sud, n.m. South, from the point of view of direction. Ex.: Le vent du sud. Bourges est au sud de Paris.

Midi, n.m. South. Denotes a district or region, with special reference to the south of France. (In the latter case the word is written with a capital M.) Ex.: Nice est dans le Midi.

South, with regard to the sun's position in the heavens. Ex. Appartement exposé au midi.

1060.

Suer, v.i. To sweat, with reference to human beings.

Suinter, v.i. To sweat in the sense of giving off moisture. Ex.: Mur qui suinte.

1061.

Superficie, Aire, n.f. Superficie means "area" in a general sense. Aire is used in connection with geometry. Ex.: La superficie d'un terrain. L'aire d'un triangle.

1062.

Signalé, adj. Signal or remarkable. Denotes the success or manner in which any quality, etc., has manifested itself. Ex.: Victoire signalée.

Insigne, adj. Signal. Noteworthy or notorious. Refers to the merit or actual quality itself. Ex.: Un fripon insigne.

Suppléer, v.t. To supply or make up what is deficient. Ex.: Suppléer la somme nécessaire pour compléter 1,000 francs.

To make up for as a substitute. To take the place of as an

equivalent. Ex.: Le bonheur supplée les richesses.

Suppléer à, v.i. To supply or make up for, in some form or other, that which is deficient. Ex.: Suppléer en travaillant à l'insuffisance de son revenu.

1064.

Saucisse, n.f. The small sausage made of fresh meat. Ex.: Chair de saucisse.

Saucisson, n.m. The large dried or smoked sausage of the German variety.

1065.

Tabouret, Escabeau, n.m. Tabouret implies something more elaborate than an escabeau. Ex.: Tabouret de musique, de dessinateur. Escabeau de cuisine.

1066.

Servante, Bonne, n.f., Serviteur, Domestique, n.m. Servante applies more to servants in farmhouses. Serviteur is the term employed, when writing or speaking, to denote respect or civility. Ex.: Votre humble serviteur. A domestique is one of a number of servants in a house, a bonne being generally the only person employed as such.

1067.

Copie, Ampliation, n.f., Exemplaire, Double, n.m. Copie is the general term and denotes a reproduction. Ex.: Copie d'un tableau, d'une lettre. Pour copie conforme. An exemplaire is a copy of any standard or original used for reproducing such copies. Ex.: Exemplaire d'un livre, d'une photographie. Facture en triple exemplaire. Ampliation is a legal or official term denoting a copy of any document, etc., having the same value or answering the same purpose as the original. Ex.: Pour ampliation. A double is the duplicate or only copy of any document, etc.

1068.

Tapis, n.m. General term for a large-sized carpet such as used in diningor drawing-rooms.

Carpette, n.f. Rug or small carpet usually placed in the centre of a

Moquette, n.f. Carpet of the velvet-pile variety. Ex.: Tapis en moquette.

1069.

Tard, adv., Retard, n.m. Tard means "late" simply with regard to the time of day. Ex.: Il est arrivé tard le soir. Retard denotes a comparison with the correct time at which the event, etc., should have taken place. Ex.: Il est arrivé en retard pour la séance.

- Terre, n.f. General term for "land" as denoting one of the elements. Ex.: La Terre Sainte. Descendre à terre.
- **Terrain**, n.m. Land with reference to the kind or quality, or purpose for which intended. Ex.: Terrain sablonneux, fertile. Terrain à vendre.
- **Terroir**, *n.m.* Land. Refers to the proved quality for producing agriculturally.

Land or soil. Indicates any taste, flavour, etc., imparted to what is produced thereon (especially wine). Ex.: Vin qui a un goût de terroir.

1071.

- Théologique, adj. Theological. Pertaining to theology. Ex.: Dissertation théologique.
- Théologal, adj. Theological, i.e. as taught or defined by theology. Ex.: Les trois vertues théologales.

1072.

- Tiers, adj. Third. Denotes an addition to two others. Ex.: Tiers ordre, état. Tierce personne, opposition.
- Troisième, adj. Third. Marks the order or number. Ex.: Troisième classe.

1073.

- Timbre, n.m. A stamp for affixing to letters, documents, etc. Ex.: Timbre-poste. Timbre de quittance, de chaudière.
- Cachet, n.m. A stamp, made of rubber, metal, etc., for marking. Ex.:

 Cachet en caoutchouc. (Timbre is also used in this sense.)

1074.

- Tirer, v.t. To shoot a fire-arm. To fire. Ex.: Tirer un coup de fusil.

 Tirer le canon.
 - v.t. To aim or shoot at. Ex.: Tirer un lièvre, du gibier.
- Fusiller, v.t. To shoot, i.e. to kill by shooting. Ex.: Fusiller un espion, un chien.

1075.

Tombe, n.f., Tombeau, n.m., Fosse, n.f. A tombe is the tombstone placed over a grave, a tombeau being a large tomb or tombstone erected in the form of a monument. Used in a figurative sense tombe means "the grave", i.e. "death", and tombeau a burial-place. Ex.: Être au bord de la tombe. Les marins n'ont souvent que la mer pour tombeau. A fosse is the grave or hole in which a body is buried.

1076.

Tomber par terre, Tomber à terre, v.i. Tomber par terre is said of anything which is already on the ground and which therefore merely falls from an upright position. Tomber à terre refers to something which is off the ground or in the air. Ex.: Un arbre tombe par terre, mais son fruit tombe à terre.

Tome, Volume, n.m. A tome is a volume or division of any work made by the author himself, a volume being the physical division, dependent on printing, binding, etc., made for the purpose of publication.

1078.

- Tordu, adj. Twisted, i.e. not having its natural shape. Ex.: Arbre tordu.
- Tors, adj. Twisted naturally or intentionally in spiral form. Ex.: Colonne torse. Du fils tors.
- Retors, adj. Twisted, with reference to wool, cotton, silk, etc., thread. Tortillé, adj. Twisted round itself several times. Ex.: Des chevcux

1079.

Tortu, adj. Crooked. Denotes the state. Ex.: Un nez tortu.

tortillés. Mouchoir tortillé.

Chemin tortueux.

Tortué, adj. Made crooked. Denotes the action. Ex.: Bâton tortué. Tortueux, adj. Crooked, i.e. winding or deviating. Tortuous. Ex.:

1080.

Plutôt, adv. Sooner, i.e. rather or preferable. Ex.: Mourir plutôt que de se rendre.

Plus tôt, adv. exp. Sooner as regards time. Before. Ex.: Elle n'a pu partir plus tôt.

1081.

Tour, n.m., Tournure, n.f. Tour denotes the ordinary or customary manner of arranging the words in a sentence. Tournure implies something unusual or out of the way. Ex.: Sa lettre a un tour franc. Tournure lourde.

1082.

Train, Equipage, n.m. Train, meaning a train or retinue, refers to the number comprising same; équipage to the quality or brilliance.

1083.

- Trajet, n.m. Journey, i.e. the distance covered from start to finish. Ex.: Le trajet de Londres à Paris peut s'effectuer en avion.
- Traite, n.f. Journey or distance accomplished without a break. Ex.: Faire mille kilomètres d'une traite.
- Voyage, n.m. Journey or voyage in a general sense. Ex.: Faire un voyage en chemin de fer.

1084.

Travailleur, Travailliste, Ouvrier, n.m. Travailleur indicates actual labour and implies that a person is a hard worker, travailliste merely referring to work as a class or division of humanity Ex.: Son père est travailleur. Le parti travailliste. Ouvrier means "working" as opposed to wealthy or independent, and refers generally to manual labour. Ex.: La classe ouvrière.

À travers, Au travers, prep. À travers, meaning "through" or "across", implies that the movement is free or unhindered, and requires a direct object. Au travers, on the other hand, denotes obstruction, danger, etc., and is followed by de. Ex.: Courir à travers champs. Passer au travers des rangs ennemis.

1086.

Trembler, Trembleter, v.i. Trembler is the general term. Trembleter means "to tremble slightly" (but with a rapid movement).

1087.

Trente, adj. Exactly thirty.

Trentaine, n.f. About or approximately thirty.

1088.

- Ondé, adj. Marked with a wave-like design. Ex.: Tissu ondé.

 Arranged in waves. Wavy. Ex.: Des cheveux ondés naturellement.
- Ondulé, adj. Folded or bent in the form of waves. Corrugated. Ex.: Tôle ondulée.

1089.

- Trou, n.m. Hole in the sense of an excavation or an opening right through a solid body. Ex.: Trou de souris. Percer un trou dans un mur.
- Trouée, n.f. An opening right through, e.g., a hedge, fence, etc. A gap.

1090.

Se trouver, v.r., Étre, v.i. It is difficult to give any definite rule with regard to the use of se trouver meaning "to be". When indicating, with regard to persons, existence in any place, the term may be taken as signifying "to happen to be", and, when employed to denote a state or condition, may be translated by "to feel". Ex.: Elle se trouve à Londres en ce moment. Se trouver fort embarrassé. Être has a more general meaning and implies either a state or an existence in any place. Ex.: Être heureux. La gare est à deux kilomètres d'ici. However, the two verbs are, practically speaking, synonymous, their correct use being a matter of practice.

1091.

Unanimement, À l'unanimité, adv. Unanimement refers to the opinion; à l'unanimité to the manner of expressing same. Ex.: Ils sont unanimement de cet avis. Le projet fut voté à l'unanimité.

1092.

Uni, adj. Smooth, i.e. devoid of any irregularity. Ex.: Une surface unie.

Égal, adj. Smooth in the sense of being even. Ex.: Une route égale. Lisse, adj. Smooth to the touch. Ex.: Cheveux lisses.

Usé, adj. Completely worn out. Ex.: Vêtement usé.

Usagé, adj. Having been used. Part-worn.

D'occasion, adv. exp. Second-hand. Denotes the "occasion" whereby an article, not being new, is offered for sale at a reduced price. Ex.:

Acheter une bicyclette d'occasion.

1094.

- Utiliser, v.t. To use in the sense of employing usefully. To utilize. Ex.: Utiliser une découverte scientifique.
- User, v.i. To use or make use of that to which one is at liberty or has the right. Ex.: User de son pouvoir, de violence.
- Étre usité, v.i. To be used or in use as a custom. Ex.: Locution peu usitée aujourd'hui.
- Se servir de, v.r. To use or make use of according to one's means or capability. Ex.: Pour bien travailler il faut se servir de bons outils.

1095.

- Palier, n.m. The level, as opposed to an incline or gradient. Ex.:

 Cette auto peut faire cent kilomètres à l'heure en palier.
- Niveau, n.m. Level in the sense of equal height or elevation. Ex.:

 Passage à niveau. Cette route est au niveau de la mer.

1096.

Valable, Valide, adj. Besides corresponding to "good" or "available" in English, valable means "valid" in the sense of holding good or being acceptable from a legal point of view. Ex.: Quittance valable. Valide means "valid", i.e. carried out with the proper legal formalities. Ex.: Mariage valide.

1097.

Vallée, n.f., Vallon, n.m. Vallée is the general term for "valley" or "vale". A vallon is a small valley between two hills.

1098.

Végétal, adj. Vegetable, i.e. referring or belonging to plants. Ex.: La vie végétale.

Vegetable, i.e. derived or obtained from plants. Ex.: Huile végétale.

Végétable, adj. Vegetable, i.e. consisting of or having the nature of plants. Ex.: Corps végétable.

Légumier, adj. Vegetable, i.e. having the nature of a vegetable. Ex.:

Le melon est un fruit légumier.

Potager, adj. Concerning vegetables. Ex.: Jardin potager.

Venimeux, adj. Venomous or transmitting poison, with reference to animals. Ex.: Certains serpents sont vénimeux. Also used figuratively. Ex.: Langue vénimeuse.

Vénéneux, adj. Containing poison, with reference to plants, etc. Ex.: Champignons vénéneux.

1100.

Ventilateur, n.m. A mechanical fan, generally driven by electricity. The enclosed fan employed in factories, etc., and sometimes known as a blower.

Eventail, n.m. The fan held by ladies for cooling themselves.

Van, n.m. The fan used for winnowing grain.

1101.

Veuvage, n.m. Widowhood. Refers to the duration. Ex.: Sc remarier après deux ans de veuvage.

Viduité, n.m. The state of being a widow. Viduity. Ex.: L'état de viduité.

1102.

Vainement, En vain, adv. Vainement denotes the uselessness of any trouble taken; en vain refers to the failure to achieve the desired result. Ex.: Parler sans être entendu, c'est parler vainement; parler sans persuader, c'est parler en vain.

1103.

Vingt, adj. Exactly twenty.

Vingtaine, n.f. About or approximately twenty. Ex.: Dépenser une vingtaine de francs.

1104.

Violenter, v.t. To violate in the sense of doing violence to. To force or compel. Ex.: Violenter la conscience, la nature.

Violer, v.t. To violate, i.e. to profane or desecrate. Ex.: Violer un tombeau, un temple.

To violate in the sense of breaking or transgressing. Ex.: Violer la loi, sa parole.

To violate, i.e. to ravish or commit rape.

1105.

Virer, v.i., Tourner, v.t. Tourner is the general term. Virer calls to mind the change brought about as a result of turning. Ex.: Tourner une roue, la tête. Tourner à droite. Le vent vire au nord. Le tournesol vire au rouge au contact des acides. Virer de bord.

1106.

Vieux, adj. Old as opposed to young. Ex.: Un vieil homme.
Old as opposed to recent or up to date. Ex.: Une vieille coutume.
Le bon vieux temps.

Old in the sense of having a long existence. Ex.: Une vieille maison.

FRENCH SYNONYMS

1107-1113

Ancien, adj. Old as opposed to new or modern. Ancient. Ex.: Un ancien château. L'Ancien Testament.

Antique, adj. Very old. Antique. Ex.: Des meubles antiques.

1107.

Vif, adj. Living, in a figurative sense. Ex.: Une force vive. Eau vive. Vivant, adj. Living. Marks the manner of condition. Nature vivante. (N.B.—"To skin alive" is, however, translated écorcher vif.)

En vie, adv. exp. Alive. Merely denotes the existence of life.

1108.

Vite, adv. Quickly. Denotes the rapidity of any movement. Ex: Parler, courir vite.

Vivement, adv. Quickly, i.e. promptly, hastily, sharply, etc. Refers to the manner in which anything is done. Ex.: Répliquer vivement. Se lever vivement.

1109.

Vogue, n.f. Vogue, i.e. fashion which is the result of reputation, esteem, etc. Ex.: Cet auteur est très en vogue.

Mode, n.f. Fashion created by taste, whim, fancy, etc. Ex.: Etre à la mode.

1110.

Bon vivant, n.m. A gay or good-humoured person who takes life easily. Bon viveur, n.m. A person who lives a life of pleasure or sensuality.

1111.

Vol, n.m. Flight, i.e. the action of flying. Ex.: Tuer un oiseau au vol. Flight, i.e. the distance covered. Ex.: Le vol d'un pigeon peut être très long.

Volée, n.f. A prolonged or sustained flight. Ex.: Couvrir cent kilomètres d'une volée.

Essor, n.m. The soar or soaring at the commencement of a flight. Ex.: Prendre Vessor.

Raid, n.m. Endurance flight made or attempted by an aeroplane, airship, etc. Ex.: Le raid New York-Paris.

1112.

Voler, v.i. General term meaning "to fly".

Voltiger, v.i. To fly short distances here and there. To flutter.

Voleter, v.i. To attempt to fly. To flutter.

1113.

Vouloir, v.t. To wish. To want. Implies reflection and a certainty that the object desired is suitable. Ex.: Il voulait nous tromper. Je voudrais vous voir. (N.B.—When used in the present indicative vouloir denotes insistence or determination. Je veux qu'il vienne and il veut le tuer mean respectively "I insist on his coming" and "he means to kill him". The correct translation of "I wish to see him" would be Je voudrais le voir or je désire le voir.)

- Désirer, v.t. To wish for the possession or realization of. To desire. Implies earnestness or eagerness. Ex.: Désirer la santé.
- Avoir besoin, v.i. To want in the sense of being in need of. To require. Ex.: Il a besoin de repos.
- Avoir envie, v.i. To have a fancy or inclination. Denotes taste, an idea or whim. Ex.: Elle a envie de passer quelques jours à la mer.
- Souhaiter, v.t. To wish or hope for. The term denotes a certain vagueness. Ex.: Je souhaite qu'il ne vienne personne.

To wish, i.e. to express in the form of a hope, compliment, etc. Ex.: Souhaiter la bonne année. Je vous souhaite tout le bonheur que vous méritez.

Envier, v.t. To envy or be envious of what one does not possess. Ex.:

Envier le bonheur d'autrui.

1114.

Condensateur, n.m. Condenser for electricity. Condenseur, n.m. Condenser for steam.

1115.

- **Prévenir**, v.t. To prevent in the sense of avoiding or rendering impossible. The word is only used in an absolute sense. Ex.. Prévenir une maladie. Mieux vaut prévenir que guérir.
- Empêcher, v.t. To prevent by hindrance, obstruction or opposition. To stop. Ex.: Empêcher un mariage. Le mauvais temps nous empêche de sortir.

1116.

Histoire, n.f., Historique, n.m. Histoire is the general term for "history". Ex.: Histoire politique, naturelle. Historique means "history" in the sense of an account regarding some individual event, circumstance, incident, etc. "The history of an invention" would therefore be l'historique d'une invention and not l'histoire d'une invention which means "the story of an invention".

1117.

Watergang, n.m., Wateringue, n.f. Watergang is the term applied to small watercourses in the north of France and the Netherlands for draining low-lying land in the vicinity of the sea. From an administrative point of view such watercourses are known collectively as wateringues. Ex.: Le curage des watergangs. L'administration des wateringues.

1118.

Donc, conj. Then, meaning "therefore". Implies a conclusion. Ex.: Partez donc, si vous y tenez.

Alors, adv. Then, correponding more to "in that case". Denotes a casual element. Ex.: Alors la conference ne vous intéressera pas.

Amaigrir, v.i. To become thin gradually. Ex.: Les privations amaigrissent.

Maigrir, v.i. To grow or become thin. Denotes a more rapid change. Ex.: Elle a maigri à la suite de sa maladic.

1120.

Avec, De, prep. "With" is translated by avec when indicating company or the means, and by de when referring to the manner. Ex.: Nous l'avons rencontré avec son frère. Couper avec un couteau. Crier de douleur. "With it" and "with them" (except when referring to persons) are translated by avec. Ex.: Le caissier a pris l'argent et est parti avec. Il a deux chiens mais ne sort jamais avec.

1121.

Grandir, v.i. To grow (in height) with reference to persons or things. Ex.: Cet enfant grandit à vue d'æil.

Pousser, v.i. To grow, generally with reference to flowers, vegetables, etc. Ex.: L'herbe pousse déjà.

1122.

Reconnaissance, Gratitude, n.f. Reconnaissance means the acknowledgment of any service, favour, etc., and corresponds to "thankfulness"; gratitude denotes the feeling of affection inspired as a result. Ex.: La gratitude est une reconnaissance affectucuse.

1123.

Pied, n.m., Patte, n.f. Pied is used to denote the foot of human beings, also animals such as the horse, elephant, pig, etc. Patte applies to animals having paws or claws, also to birds.

1124.

Mille, Mil. Mille as an adjective is invariable. Ex.: Cinq mille hommes. When indicating a date belonging to the Christian era mil is used instead of mille. Ex.: La grande guerre de mil neuf cent quatorze. (N.B.—"The year one thousand" is, however, translated l'an mille.) For dates other than those of the Christian era mille is employed. Ex.: L'an quatre mille avant J.-C.

1125.

Approcher, Rapprocher, v.t. Approcher, meaning "to place near", refers to the result; rapprocher marks the action of bringing or placing nearer. Ex.: Approchez-vous, j'ai à vous parler. Il rapprocha son fauteuil du feu.

1126.

Jouir, v.i. To enjoy, i.e. to take pleasure in having the use of. Ex.:

Jouir d'une bonne santé.

Se réjouir, v.r. To experience joy or satisfaction. To enjoy oneself. Ex.: Elle se réjouit au bord de la mer.

- Seul, adj. Single. Solitary. Refers to a person or object unaccompanied by any other. Ex.: Un seul homme. C'est la seule chose à craindre.
- Unique, adj. Only, i.e. without another of its kind. Ex.: Un fils unique.

1128.

Si, Tant, Tellement, adv. Si, meaning "so", marks the manner, degree or extent. Ex.: Elle est toujours si heureuse de nous voir. Tant denotes rather the quantity, tellement the manner or degree. Ex.: Je l'ai vu tant de fois chez mon frère. Elle a tant souffert après son opération. Cet acteur est tellement drôle en scène.

1129.

- Tirer, v.t. To pull or haul. Ex.: Tirer sur une corde.

 To draw a cheque, line, etc.
- Traîner, v.t. To draw or drag along. Implies a more or less sustained effort. Voiture traînée par quatre chevaux. Traîner ses pieds.
- Entraîner, v.t. To draw along in the sense of carrying away. Denotes a force which rapidly overcomes. Ex.: L'avalanche entraîna tout sur son chemin.
- Remorquer, v.t. To draw in the sense of towing. Ex.: Les trains rapides sont remorqués par de puissantes locomotives.

1130.

- Laid, adj. Ugly, as opposed to beautiful. Especially used in a figurative sense. Ex.: Être laid comme le péché.
- Vilain, adj. Ugly morally or materially. Corresponds more to "wretched" or "beastly". Ex.: Un vilain quartier. Avoir un vilain caractère.

LIST OF CURRENT ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

ABBREVIATION.	In Full.	Meaning.
A	Accepté.	Accepted. (Applied to drafts,
	•	bills of exchange, etc.)
A.C.L	Assuré contre l'incendie.	Insured against fire.
A.M	Assurance Mutuelle.	Mutual insurance.
Amp	Ampère.	Amp., ampere.
A P	À protester.	To be protested. (Applied to
		drafts, bills of exchange, etc.)
a/s	Aux soins de.	Care of.
A.S.P	Accepté sans ou sous protêt.	Accepted without or under pro-
		test. (Applied to drafts, bills
		of exchange, etc.)
A.T		Old Testament.
	Boulevard.	Boulevard.
B.P.F	Bon pour francs.	Good for Frs. (Formula pre-
		ceding the amount [in figures]
		on a cheque, draft, money-
~ .	-	order, etc.)
C/		Against.
c.à.d	C'est-à-dire.	That is to say.
C.C	Compte courant.	Current account.
Cf		Compare. Refer to.
Ch	Chapitre.	Chapter.
Cie	Compagnie.	Company.
cl	Centilitre.	Centilitre.
cm	Centimètre.	Centimetre.
C.O	Compte ouvert.	Open account.
Ct	Courant.	inst.
Cte	Compte.	Account.
Cte	Comte.	Count.
Ctease	Comtesse.	Countess.
dl	Décilitre.	Decilitre.
Do	Dito.	Ditto.
$\mathbf{D}^{\mathbf{r}}$	Docteur.	Doctor. Dr.
E	Est.	East.
E.V	En ville.	Local. (For addresses.)
ex	Exemple.	Example.
F°		Folio (Nº).
Fr	Franc.	Franc.
Gal		General.
Gr	Gramme. Grande vitesse.	Gramme.
G.V		Fast (goods) train. Hectare.
ha		Hectare.
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ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATION.	In Full.	Meaning.
hl,	Hectolitre.	Hectolitre.
hl ib. or ibid	Ibidem.	In the same place.
Id	idem.	Ditto. The same.
In-pl	In-plano.	Broadsheet. Broadside.
Inf. or In-fol		Folio.
In-4 ^{to}		Quarto.
In-8 ^{to}	In-octavo.	Octavo.
In-12	In-douze.	12 mo.
In-16	In-seize.	16 mo.
In-18		18 mo.
JC		Jesus Christ.
k., kg., kil., kilo.	Kilogramme.	Kilogramme.
Km	Kilomètre.	Kilometre.
1	Litre.	Litre.
LL.AA	Leurs Altesses.	Their Highnesses.
LL,AA.II	Leurs Altesses Impériales.	Their Imperial Highnesses.
LL.AA.RR	Leurs Altesses Royales.	Their Royal Highnesses.
	Leurs Éminences.	Their Eminences.
LL.EExc		Their Excellencies.
LL.MM	Leurs Majestés.	Their Majesties.
LL.MM.II	Leurs Majestés Impériales.	Their Imperial Majesties.
LL.MM.RR	Leurs Majestés Royales.	Their Royal Majesties.
m	Mètre.	Metre.
M . or M^r	Monsieur	Mr.
Mad. or Mme .		Mrs.
Md		Tradesman. Merchant.
Ме	Maître.	Title given to lawyers, notaries,
	36.00	barristers, etc.
mg	Milligramme.	Milligramme.
Mgr		Monsignor.
Mis	Marquis.	Marquis. Marchioness.
Mise	Marquise. Mademoiselle.	Miss.
Melle		Misses.
mm	millimètre.	Millimetre.
MM		Messrs.
MS		Manuscript.
MSS	Manuscrits.	Manuscripts.
N		North.
N n/	Nous. Notre.	Us. Our.
N.B	Notez bien.	N.B.
ND	Notre-Dame.	Our Lady.
ND	Nord est.	North-east.
N.O	Nord-ouest.	North-west.
Nº	Numéro.	Number. No.
n/S	Notre Sieur.	Our Mr
NS	Notre-Seigneur.	Our Lord.
	Nouveau Testament.	New Testament.
Nt or Ngt	Négociant.	Merchant,
n/v	Notre ville.	Our town.
0	Ouest.	West.
P	Page.	Page.
P		Protest. (Applied to drafts,
		bills of exchange etc.)
	r 170 1	

ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATION.	In Full.	MEANING.
P	Père.	Father. (In religion.)
P.A	Père. Pour ampliation.	True copy. (Placed at the foot of a duplicate.)
P.C.C	Pour copie conforme.	Certified true copy.
P.D	Port dû.	Carriage forward.
pér	Période.	Period (electric).
P. et P	Profits et pertes.	Profit and loss.
P. ex	Par exemple.	For example. E.g.
P.P	Port payé.	Carriage paid.
P.p.c		To take leave. To say good- bye.
P. pon	Par procuration.	Per procuration.
P.S	Post scriptum.	P.S.
P.T.T	Postes Télégraphes et Téléphones.	The French Post Office Department.
P.V	Petite vitesse.	Slow (goods) train.
R.F	République Française.	French Republic.
Rº		The front of a document.
R.P	Révérend P ère.	Reverend Father.
R.P	Révérends Pères.	Reverend Fathers.
R.S.V.P	Répondez s'il vous plaît.	For reply please.
s	Signé.	Signed.
S. or S^t	Saint.	Saint.
S	Sud.	South.
S.A	Son Altesse.	His Highness.
S.A.I	Son Altesse Impériale.	His Imperial Highness.
S.A.R	Son Altesse Royale.	His Royal Highness.
S.E	Sud-est.	South-east.
S.E. ou O	Sauf erreur ou omission.	E. and O.E.
S.Em	Son Eminence.	His Eminence.
S.Exc	Son Excellence.	His Excellency.
S.G	Sa Grace. Sa Grandeur.	His Grace.
	Sa Hautesse.	His Highness.
S.G.D.G	Sans garantie du gouverne-	Without Government guarantee.
	ment.	(Obligatory on all articles sold as patents.)
S.M	Sa Majesté.	His or Her Majesty.
S.M.C	Sa Majesté Catholique.	His Catholic Majesty. (Applied
~ > 5 T	~ ~	to the King of Spain.)
S.M.I	Sa Majesté Impériale.	His Imperial Majesty.
S.M.R	Sa Majesté Royale.	His Royal Majesty.
s.o		South-west.
S.P		Holy Father (the Pope).
S^{r} (le)	Le Sieur.	Mr
S^r		Successor.
S.S		His Lordship.
SS	Saints.	Saints.
S.S		His Holiness (the Pope).
St6	Société.	Company.
Sté Ame		Joint Stock Company.
	Sa Très Gracieuse Majesté.	
S.V.P	S'il vous plaît.	If you please.
	Tonne.	Ton.
T.S.V.P	Tournez s'il vous plaît.	P.T.O.
	ר וידו ז	

ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATION.	IN FULL.	MEANING.			
v	Voir. Voyez.	See.			
v/	Vous. Votre.	You. Your.			
V.A	Votre Altesse.	Your Highness.			
V.C	Votre compte.	Your account.			
V.E	Votre Éminence.	Your Eminence.			
\mathbf{V}^{e} or \mathbf{V}^{ve}	Veuve.	Widow.			
V.Exc	Votre Excellence.	Your Excellency.			
V.H	Votre Hautesse.	Your Highness.			
V.M	Votre Majesté.	Your Majesty.			
V°	Verso.	The back of a document.			
Vol	Volume.	Volume (book).			
	Votre Sieur.	Your Mr			
V.S	Votre Sainteté.	Your Holiness.			
\mathbf{V}^{te}	Vicomte.	Viscount.			
Vtesse	Vicomtesse.	Viscountess.			
v/v	Votre ville.	Your town.			
W.C	Water closet.	Lavatory.			
\mathbf{X} or \mathbf{N}	Lettre indiquant l'anonymat.	The sign of anonymity.			
7bre	Septembre.	September.			
8bre	Octobre.	October.			
9bre	Novembre.	November.			
10bre	Décembre.	December.			
Ier, Ière	Premier.	First.			
2 ^{ème} , 3 ^{ème} , etc.	Deuxième, Troisième, etc.	Second, Third, etc.			
1°	Primo.	Firstly.			
20	Secondo.	Secondly.			
30	Tertio.	Thirdly.			
4°, 5°, etc	Quatrièmement, Cinquièmement, etc.	Fourthly, Fifthly, etc.			

CORRECT FORMS OF ADDRESSING AND BEGINNING LETTERS TO PERSONS OF TITLE OR HOLDING ANY OFFICE OR POSITION

BUSINESS

Monsieur le Président, Administrateur-Délégué, Directeur, etc., when writing officially to persons holding such positions, otherwise commence Monsieur or Messieurs as the case may be.

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur. Refer to as Votre

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR

Excellence.

Ambassador .

Ambassador's wife	$Madame\ l'Ambassadrice.$
Consul	Monsieur le Consul.
Vice-Consul	Monsieur le Vice-Consul.
ECO	CLESIASTICAL
Cardinal	Éminence. Refer to as Votre Éminence.
Archbishop or bishop	Sa Grandeur Monseigneur Commence
• •	Monseigneur. Refer to as Votre Grandeur.
Member of a male religious community	Mon Révérend Père or Monsieur et Révérend Père.
Member of a female religious community	Madame. (Madame la Supérieure if to a Superior.)
Dean	Monsieur le Doyen.
Canon	Monsieur le Chanoine.
Archpriest	Monsieur l'Archiprêtre.
Priest in charge of a parish .	Monsieur le Curé.
Priest (other than in charge of a parish)	
Curate	Monsieur le Vicaire.
Member of the Protestant clergy	Monsieur le Pasteur.
Rabbi	Monsieur le Rabbin.
	(N.B.—In France a vicar is called a curé and

EDUCATIONAL

a curate a vicaire.)

The head of a university or	Monsieur le Recteur.
academy	
The head of a college	Monsieur le Directeur.
The head master of a college,	(Monsieur le Principal.
The head master of a college, grammar school, etc.	Monsieur le Proviseur.
•	ົ[173]

FORMS OF ADDRESS

GOVERNMENT

•	GOVERNMENT
The President of the French Republic	A Son Excellence Monsieur le Président de la République or A Son Excellence Monsieur , Président de la République. Com- mence Monsieur le Président and refer to as Votre Excellence.
Prime Minister	Monsieur le Président du Conseil. Refer to as Votre Excellence.
Cabinet Minister	Monsieur le Ministre. Refer to as Votre Excellence.
Member of the Senate Member of the Chamber of Deputies	Monsieur le Sénateur. Monsieur le Député.
	LEGAL
Tudge or Magistrate	Monsieur le Juge.
Judge or Magistrate Attorney	Monsieur le Procureur de la République.
Lawyer (avocat) \ Solicitor (avoué) \	Monsieur et cher Maître.
	MILITARY
Military officer	Monsieur le Général, Commandant, Capitaine,
Military Officer	etc. When the writer also belongs to the Army it is usual to commence Mon Colonel, Mon Capitaine, etc.
	NAVAL
Naval officer	It is customary not to use the expression Monsieur le before naval ranks except in the case of an enseigne (2nd lieutenant). Ex.: Amiral, Commandant, Monsieur l'enseigne. A captain commanding a vessel is addressed as Commandant, as is also a lieutenant holding the same position. A ship's lieutenant is styled Capitaine, likewise the senior enseigne or 2nd lieutenant.
	NOBILITY
Duke	Monsieur le Duc. (If of royal descent address as Altesse or Monseigneur and refer to as Votre Altesse.)
Duchess	Madame la Duchesse. (If of royal descent address as Allesse and refer to as Votre Altesse.)
Marquis	Monsieur le Marquis.
Marchioness	Madame la Marquise.
Earl (or Count)	Monsieur le Comte.
Countess	Madame la Comtesse.
	Monsieur le Vicomte.
Viscount	Madame la Vicomtesse.
Baron	Monsieur le Baron.
Baroness	Madame la Baronne.
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FORMS OF ADDRESS

OFFICIAL

Notaire, Huissier, Commissairc-	Monsieur et cher Maître.
Mayor	Monsieur le Maire.
Prefect of Police	
	ROYALTY
King	A Sa Majesté Commence Sire. Refer to as Votre Majesté.
Queen	A Sa Majesté Commence Madame.
Prince of royal blood	Refer to as Votre Majesté. Altesse or Monseigneur. Refer to as Votre Altesse.
	VARIOUS
Gentleman	Monsieur.
Lady	Madame.
Unmarried lady	

NOTES

- 1. The above forms are used when writing to a person in his official capacity, or to someone with whom one is not personally acquainted. When on friendly or intimate terms the writer should commence, e.g., Cher Maître, Cher Monsieur, Ma chère Baronne, Mon cher Abbé, Cher ami, etc., etc.
- 2. The title, etc., employed at the commencement of a formal or official letter should be repeated when ending. Ex.: Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Ministre, l'assurance de mon profond respect. Nous vous prions d'agréer, Monsieur le Directeur, nos salutations les plus distinguées. Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Maire, avec nos remerciements, l'assurance de nos sentiments respectueux.

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W HEN a word having different meanings appears in more than one group, the key-word in italics, placed afterwards within parentheses, will facilitate immediate reference to the required group number.

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